



THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER 1908.—DRAFT BY-LAWS THEREUNDER
PRESENTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE INSTITUTE.—
DISCUSSION AT SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS, 24th MAY AND
14th JUNE 1909.—AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER 1908.

**Edward the Seventh by the Grace of God of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British
Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith.**

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting :

**Whereas His late Majesty King William IV. did by Royal Charter
of Incorporation (hereinafter called the Original Charter) dated the
eleventh day of January One thousand eight hundred and thirty-
seven grant and declare that Thomas Philip Earl de Grey and such
other persons who were then members of the Society therein men-
tioned or who should at any time afterwards become members thereof
should form one body politic and corporate for the purposes recited in
the Original Charter under the name of The Institute of British
Architects with perpetual Succession and a Common Seal.**

**And whereas the Original Charter contained further provisions for
the constitution and management of the said Institute and its affairs.**

**And whereas on the eighteenth day of May One thousand eight
hundred and sixty-six Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was graciously
pleased to command that the said Institute should thenceforth be
styled the Royal Institute of British Architects (hereinafter called the
Royal Institute).**

**And whereas Her said Majesty did by Her Royal Charter dated
the twenty-eighth day of March One thousand eight hundred and
eighty-seven (hereinafter called the Supplemental Charter of 1887)
grant declare and ordain that certain provisions of the Original**

Charter should be repealed and that the Royal Institute and the property thereof should be thenceforth administered in conformity in all respects with the Supplemental Charter of 1887 and the By-laws made or to be made thereunder.

And whereas a Humble Petition has been presented to Us on behalf of the Royal Institute setting forth among other things that it is expedient to make such provision in regard to the election of Licentiates of the Royal Institute and in regard to the qualifications for Fellowship of the Royal Institute and in regard to the certificates of membership of the Royal Institute and in regard to the educational functions of the Royal Institute as hereinafter contained.

Now therefore We having taken the said Petition into Our Royal consideration and being desirous of furthering the Gracious intent of Our Royal Predecessors and of promoting the advancement of the interests of the Royal Institute have willed granted and declared and We by Our Prerogative Royal and of Our Especial Grace certain knowledge and mere motion by these presents for Us and Our Royal Successors do will grant declare and ordain as follows (that is to say):—

1. The Council of the Royal Institute shall elect Licentiates of the Royal Institute in manner to be provided by By-laws. Licentiates shall be architects who have attained the age of thirty years and either (a) have been engaged as principals for at least five successive years in the practice of architecture or (b) have been engaged for at least ten successive years in the practice or the study of architecture. Unless otherwise determined by resolution of a General Meeting of the Royal Institute confirmed at a subsequent General Meeting held not less than seven nor more than twenty-eight days after the former meeting no person shall be elected as a Licentiate after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the coming into force of the first By-laws relating to Licentiates. A Licentiate shall be entitled to obtain a certificate of his election as a Licentiate subject to such conditions payments and obligations as the By-laws of the Royal Institute may from time to time prescribe and on ceasing to be a Licentiate shall on demand deliver back to the Council his certificate of election as a Licentiate. A Licentiate may use after his name the affix Licentiate R.I.B.A. A Licentiate shall not be a corporate Member of the Royal Institute nor shall he have any interest in or claim against the property of the Royal Institute nor be entitled

to vote at any meeting of the Royal Institute nor shall he be entitled to be present at or take part in the transaction or discussion at any General Meeting of any business relating to the Charter or the By-laws or the making adopting altering revising suspending or rescinding of any By-law but save as aforesaid he shall be entitled to be present and take part in the discussions at meetings of the Royal Institute. Subject to the provisions of this Our Charter By-laws shall define regulate and prescribe the conditions and mode of election of Licentiates and the payments to be made by them and their privileges obligations and advantages.

2. After the date of this Our Charter no person shall save as hereinafter provided be admitted a Fellow of the Royal Institute unless he shall at the time of admission be either (a) an Associate of the Royal Institute or a person who has passed an examination qualifying for admission to the class of Associates or (b) a Licentiate who has passed such examination or examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council as a qualification for the admission of Licentiates to the class of Fellows. Provided however that the Council shall have power to elect and admit as a Fellow any architect who shall have attained the age of thirty years and shall have been engaged as a principal for at least seven successive years in the practice of architecture as to whom the Council may resolve that it is desirable to elect and admit him as a Fellow.

3. Every certificate of membership granted to a Fellow or Associate of the Royal Institute shall be termed a diploma.

4. Subject to the By-laws for the time being the Council shall formulate and from time to time alter and amend a scheme or curriculum for education in architecture and may appoint in relation thereto such boards or committees (whether or not consisting wholly of members of the Royal Institute) as may from time to time be prescribed by By-laws and the Council may apply the funds of the Royal Institute in making provision for and furthering and developing any such scheme or curriculum and in providing for lectures or teaching and for the holding of examinations in accordance therewith and for granting certificates in connection therewith and (subject to such exemptions as may be allowed by or in accordance with the By-laws) no person shall in or after the year One thousand nine hundred and thirteen become entitled to admission to the Final Examination for Associateship of the Royal Institute unless he shall

have passed through a course of study under or in accordance with such scheme or curriculum and shall have passed such examinations in relation to the subjects comprised in that course of study as shall from time to time be prescribed by or in accordance with the By-laws.

5. In this Our Charter the expression "the Council" means the Council of the Royal Institute.

And We do also further will and ordain that subject to the provisions contained in this Our Charter the Original Charter so far as unrepealed and the Supplemental Charter of 1887 shall have full effect and validity and We do hereby confirm the same accordingly.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the twenty-first day of December 1908 in the eighth year of Our Reign.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

[N.B.—In order to show clearly the changes proposed, three separate types are employed:]

- (a) All matter proposed to be omitted is printed in this small type.
- (b) All matter proposed to be left unchanged in the existing By-laws is printed in this medium type.
- (c) All matter proposed to be added is printed in this large type.]

I. Membership.

1. Every candidate for admission to the Royal Institute shall make and subscribe a statement:—1st. That he is eligible under the Charter and By-laws; 2nd. That he is willing, if elected, to be bound by the Charter and By-laws, and by Regulations made as hereinafter provided.

Associates.

2. Every person desirous of qualifying for candidature as Associate must pass or have passed the Examination or Examinations required by the Royal Institute under the provisions of the Charter and By-laws; and according to a standard fixed, and Regulations made, from time to time by the Council. The examination for candidates for Associateship, which shall be held at such times and places as may be appointed or approved by the Council, shall be written, graphic, and oral: and shall relate to the history of architecture; the characteristics and details of architectural styles; the nature, properties, and application of building materials; sanitary science; the principles and practice of construction; the design and arrangement of

buildings; professional practice; and such other subjects as the Council may from time to time determine.

3. **Save and except those whom the Council may elect in accordance with the Charter**, every person, desirous of being admitted as Fellow or Associate, must be proposed according to the Nomination Form for his Class. The Christian name, surname, and place of residence and place or places of business of each candidate, shall be inserted in his Nomination Form; and this Form must be subscribed by him, and, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, by at least three Fellows, who shall certify their personal knowledge of him. The Nomination Form must be accompanied by a separate written statement by the candidate, giving particulars of his professional education and, in the case of a candidate for Fellowship, of his works; and also by a separate written statement by one Fellow who has signed the Nomination Form, giving particulars of his acquaintance with the candidate as to his professional education and, in the case of a candidate for Fellowship, with his works. A candidate for Associateship must have passed, and must in his separate written statement declare that he has passed, the Examination or Examinations required by the Royal Institute under the provisions of the Charter and By-laws.

Fellows and Associates.

- (a) In the case of a Non-Metropolitan architect who, being desirous of admission, is a member of any Society in alliance with the Royal Institute as hereinafter provided, the Nomination Form may be signed by one Fellow of the Royal Institute, and by the President and Secretary of the Allied Society of which the candidate is a member.
- (b) In the case of members of The Architectural Association (London) desirous of being admitted as Associates, the Nomination Form may be signed by one Fellow of the Royal Institute, and by the President and Secretary of The Architectural Association.
- (c) In the case of a British architect not residing in the United Kingdom, the candidate for election may be proposed according to the Form A i, the Nomination Form being accompanied by testimonials from well-known persons as to his professional position and character.
- (d) In the case of any candidate for membership not being personally acquainted with the number of Fellows herein required to propose him, the Council shall, if satisfied with his qualifications, have power to nominate him, and to dispense with the separate written statement to be made by a Fellow as herein provided.

Non-Metropolitan architects.

Members of The Architectural Association (as Associates).

British architects not residing in the United Kingdom.

By the Council in certain cases.

4. Every nomination of a candidate as Honorary Associate must state his Christian name, surname, and place of residence, and must be subscribed by him, and by at least three Fellows who shall certify their personal knowledge of him.

Hon. Associates.

5. Every proposal for the election of an Honorary Fellow must be made either by the Council or on the nomination of any twelve Fellows, and must give the Christian name, surname, titles, and address of the candidate, with a statement of the grounds on which he is recommended.

Hon. Fellows.

Hon. Corr.
Members.

6. Every proposal for the election of an Honorary Corresponding Member must be made either by the Council or on the nomination of at least three Fellows, and must give the Christian name, surname, titles, and address of the candidate, with a statement of the grounds on which he is recommended.

Licentiates

7. Every person desirous of being admitted as a Licentiate must be proposed according to the nomination form of his class in manner similar to that hereinbefore provided in respect of Fellows and Associates, but his nomination form may be subscribed by any three members, whether Fellows or Associates.

Every candidate for admission as a Licentiate who satisfies the Council that he is eligible under the Charter and who is in the opinion of the Council a fit and proper person shall be admitted as prescribed in By-law No. 12. A Licentiate when and as soon as he is otherwise eligible as a Fellow may before the 31st December 1920 be admitted for nomination to that class when he shall have passed such examination as the Council may from time to time prescribe, in which case he must be nominated and submitted for election in all respects as prescribed for other candidates for the Fellowship.

Interval be-
tween nomi-
nation and
election.

8. The nomination of every applicant for admission to any class of membership or to the class of Licentiates must be forwarded to the Secretary, or in the case of a Dominion, Colony, or Dependency through the Local Honorary Secretary if any appointed by the Council, for submission to the Council, who shall inquire into the fitness and qualifications of the applicant so nominated; and in the case of a nomination of any person residing in a district or province where there is an Allied Society as hereinafter defined, but whose nomination has not been forwarded through such Society, the Secretary shall send notice thereof to such Allied Society, and invite observations thereon. The name and address of every applicant for candidature shall be suspended in the Meeting-room and published in the *Journal* of the Royal Institute, with a notification that any objection or other communication must be sent to the Secretary for submission to the Council within a period from the date of such publication to be fixed by Regulation of the Council. If, after due investigation of the claim of such applicant and of any objection thereto, the Council approve him and find him to be eligible and qualified according to the Charter and By-laws, he shall be admitted to candidature, and his nomination shall be signed by the Chairman of the Council Meeting at which such nomination is approved. The nomination shall be read at a General Meeting and forthwith suspended in the Meeting-room of the Royal Institute until the day of election. The name and address of the candidate, with the names of his proposers, shall be printed in full in the circular convening the Meeting at which such election is to take place. Any communication respecting applicants for admission to candidature, or respecting candidates for election, received by the Council shall be treated as confidential.

Elections.

9. The election of candidates shall (except in the case in which special provision is made in *By-law 9, By-Laws 3, 7, 10, and 12*) take place at Business Meetings only, and in no case until due notice thereof has been given in the circular convening the Meeting.

Notice of election.

10. The voting at elections **of candidates** shall be by show of hands, and a candidate shall be elected if supported by a majority of those present having a right to vote and voting at such election. Provided always that if a requisition in writing signed by seven or more Fellows and Associates (the majority of whom shall be Fellows) **Fellows and Associates of whom not less than seven shall be Fellows (the total number of signatures being not less than twelve)** be delivered to the Secretary not less than fourteen clear days before the Meeting at which such election is to take place, that the votes for the whole of the candidates, or for one or more specified candidates, be taken by voting papers, then the election or elections of such candidates shall be so conducted. Voting papers shall then be issued to all Fellows and Associates resident in the United Kingdom, and shall be returned to the Secretary, so that the same shall be received by him at the latest on the Thursday evening before such Business Meeting as aforesaid, folded and enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing on the outside the signature and Royal Institute serial number of the member voting. The Council shall appoint not less than three Scrutineers, the majority of whom shall be Fellows, and of whom two shall form a quorum, and such Scrutineers shall be summoned by the Secretary to meet at the premises of the Royal Institute, and at such Meeting he shall deliver to them the said envelopes, which shall be opened and the voting papers taken therefrom without being unfolded, the Scrutineers adopting such further measures as they may deem fit to prevent the identification of the voters. The Scrutineers shall then examine the voting papers, count the votes, and report to the Royal Institute at any General Meeting the names of the candidates elected—negative votes in the proportion of one negative vote to four affirmative votes excluding from election. The decision of the Scrutineers, or a majority of them, shall in all matters relating to an election be final.

Method of election.

Provided always that when the Council of the Institute receive a unanimous recommendation formally submitted by the Council of any Allied Society that a practising member of the profession is eligible and worthy of being elected as a Fellow, the Council shall, during the five years from the date of approval of this provision by the Privy Council, have power to elect him, if in their opinion his work be of sufficient merit. The Council shall also have the power to elect annually to the Fellowship without ballot the President or President-elect of any of the Allied Societies who may be eligible and apply for admission.

11. In case of the non-election of any candidate proposed to be elected by a show of hands, no notice shall be taken thereof in the Minutes of the Meeting. No candidate who has been excluded from election shall again be proposed within a period of twelve calendar months.

Non-election.

12. The name of any candidate whom the Council are empowered under the Charter to elect either as a Fellow or Licentiate, together with the names of his proposers, shall be sent to every

Election of Fellows and Licentiates by the Council.

member of the Council, and if he be practising out of London to the Council of any Allied Society of the province in which he resides, not less than seven days before the meeting of the Institute Council at which his name is to be submitted for election.

Every such candidate for the Fellowship receiving the unanimous vote of those present and voting at a meeting of the Council, not less than twelve being present, shall be declared duly elected, subject to By-law No. 13.

Every such candidate for the Licentiatehip receiving an affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present and voting, and in any case of not less than twelve, shall be declared elected, subject to By-law No. 13. Such voting in both cases shall be by show of hands.

Acquiescence
in election
and the de-
clarations.

13. When a candidate is elected, the Secretary shall inform him of his election and shall send him a copy of the Charter and By-laws, and no elected candidate shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of membership **or as a Licentiate** until he shall have signified his acquiescence in the election. No candidate for subscribing membership **or as a Licentiate** shall be entitled to such **any** rights and privileges until he has also signed and returned to the Secretary the Declaration, A, B, or C **or D**, and has paid his entrance fee **and first annual subscription or contribution**.

Formal ad-
mission.

14. Every member **or Licentiate** who has complied with the preceding By-law 13 shall be formally **introduced and** admitted, at the first General Meeting at which he may be present, by the President, or the Chairman of the Meeting, who, addressing him by name, shall say—"As President [or Chairman of this Meeting] "I hereby admit you a — (naming class) of The Royal Institute of British "Architects." And every such member shall at such Meeting sign, according to his Class, the Register of the Royal Institute. **Should the elected candidate be unable to attend a meeting within three months of his election he shall transmit by post to the Secretary his signature to be inserted in the Register.**

Retired Fel-
lows.

15. Any Fellow who has been a member for not less than thirty years, and has retired from practice, may, subject to the approval of the Council, be transferred without election to the non-subscribing Class of "Retired Fellows of the Royal Institute"; and in such case his interest in, or claim against, the property of the Royal Institute shall cease. A Retired Fellow shall be entitled to be present at, and to take part in, the discussions on any subject brought before the Meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote.

Fellows eli-
gible as Hon.
Associates.

16. Any Fellow who has retired from practice may, on his request, by Resolution of the Council, be transferred without election or entrance contribution to the Class of Honorary Associates. In the Register of Honorary Associates the names of such transferred Fellows shall be printed in italics.

Entrance Fees and Subscriptions.

17. The amounts of entrance fees and subscriptions shall be from time to time determined by Resolution of the Royal Institute.

- (a) The entrance fee of each Fellow shall not exceed five guineas, nor his annual subscription four guineas. In the case of a Fellow elected from the Class of Associates, his entrance fee shall not exceed two guineas. Provided always that the Council may during their pleasure dispense with the payment of an entrance fee in the case of Non-Metropolitan Fellows. Fellows.
- (b) The entrance fee of each Associate shall not exceed three guineas, nor his annual subscription two guineas. Associates.
- (c) The entrance contribution fee of each Honorary Associate shall be at least two guineas, which shall be appropriated to the Library Fund, and his annual subscription shall be two guineas. Hon. Associates.
- (d) **A Licentiate shall pay an annual contribution of one guinea, and for this shall be entitled (1) to receive a copy of the Kalendar and Journal of the Royal Institute; (2) to use the Institute premises, subject to any regulations or restrictions that the Council may make from time to time.** Licentiates.

18. Every subscribing member and Licentiate shall pay his entrance fee or contribution and first annual subscription within two months of the day of his election; otherwise, unless the delay be explained to the satisfaction of the Council, his election shall be void. Elections void.

19. Annual subscriptions or contributions shall be paid in advance; and, except as provided by By-law 18, shall be due on the first day of January in each year. Every subscribing member or Licentiate elected after the thirty-first day of October in any year shall not, after having paid his entrance fee or contribution and first annual subscription or contribution as hereinbefore provided, be required to pay any further subscription or contribution before the first day of the January twelvemonth subsequent to his election. Subscriptions and contributions: when due, &c.

20. Every subscribing member or Licentiate shall be liable for the payment of his annual subscription or contribution until he has either ceased to be a member or Licentiate under By-laws 22 to 25 inclusive, or has signified in writing to the Secretary his intention to resign, and has paid all arrears. Liability of members and Licentiates.

21. Any member or Licentiate whose annual subscription or contribution, due on the first day of January, is unpaid on the first Monday in March following shall receive notice thereof; and in the event of the said subscription or contribution not being paid on or before the first Monday in April following, the name of such member or Licentiate shall be forthwith posted in the Meeting-room of the Royal Institute, with a statement of the amount due; and shall remain there until the arrears shall have been paid, or until the member or Licentiate shall have become a defaulter under By-law 22. A registered letter, in the Form VI, shall be forthwith sent to every member or Licentiate whose name has been so posted. Subscription and contributions in arrear.

Defaulters.

22. Whenever any member **or Licentiate** shall permit his annual subscription **or contribution** to remain in arrear for a period exceeding one year, he shall become a defaulter, and a registered letter, in the Form VII, shall be sent to him; and, if the arrears be not paid within six weeks after the forwarding of such letter, the name of such defaulter shall be posted for six weeks in the Meeting-room of the Royal Institute; and if the arrears be not paid within that time, the defaulter shall be suspended or expelled by Resolution of the Council, in manner provided by By-law 25. Should any member **or Licentiate** be expelled for non-payment of his subscription **or contribution**, the Council shall have power, upon the defaulter giving to their satisfaction an explanation of the non-payment, to reinstate him in his former position as a member **or Licentiate**; and in such case to require the payment of all subscriptions **or contributions** which would be due had he continued a member **or Licentiate** up to the date of such reinstatement, and any costs to which the Royal Institute may have been put in consequence of the default.

Remission of subscription or contribution.

23. In the case of any Fellow or Associate member **or Licentiate** being disabled from ill-health, advanced age, or unable from other sufficient cause to continue to practise his profession, the Council may remit his annual subscription **or contribution** and any arrears due from him, and may further, if they thereafter find good reason for so doing, reinstate such Fellow or Associate member **or Licentiate** in his former position as a member **or Licentiate**.

Grounds for reprimand, suspension, or expulsion.

24. Any member **or Licentiate** contravening the Declaration A, B, or C, **or D, as the case may be**, signed by him, or conducting himself in a manner which, in the opinion of the Council, is derogatory to his professional character, or who shall engage in any occupation which, in the opinion of the Council, is inconsistent with the profession of an architect **or who shall refuse or neglect to be bound by a published Resolution of the Council** shall be liable to **reprimand** suspension or expulsion in manner hereinafter provided. Any member **or Licentiate** who may be convicted of felony shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member **or Licentiate** of the Royal Institute.

Investigation of charges and procedure for reprimand, suspension, or expulsion.

25. Any charge under the preceding By-law 24 preferred against a member **or Licentiate** must be in writing, duly signed, and forwarded to the Secretary, who shall lay it before the Council at their next Meeting. Such charge shall be entertained, considered, and determined by the Council only, but the Council shall have power to appoint a Committee of not less than three of their own body to investigate it, and to report to them thereon. Should the Council find *prima facie* grounds for further proceedings, the Secretary shall send, in a registered letter, to the member **or Licentiate** against whom the charge is preferred, a copy of the same, calling upon him to answer such charge in writing within fourteen days of the date of such letter, and, at their discretion, to appear in person before a Meeting of the Council, or of a Committee of the Council. In default of the member's **or Licentiate's** compliance with the request in such letter, or if his explanation be, in the judgment of the Council, unsatisfactory, the Council shall have power to

decree the **reprimand, the suspension of such member or Licentiate** for a period not exceeding twelve months, or his expulsion. No member **or Licentiate** shall be suspended or expelled unless the Council so decide by a majority of at least two-thirds of those present, and in any case by the vote of at least twelve of those present. If they so decide, the member **or Licentiate** shall be suspended, or expelled, and cease either temporarily, or permanently, as the case may be, to be a member **or Licentiate**, on the Chairman at the next General Meeting announcing such decision of the Council to the members present; and the Secretary shall thereupon communicate the fact by registered letter to such member **or Licentiate**. **In any case of such suspension or expulsion the fact shall be forthwith recorded in the JOURNAL of the Royal Institute, and, if the Council so decide, published in such newspapers as the Council may determine.** Provided always that, should any facts be subsequently brought to the knowledge of the Council which, in their opinion, shall justify them in rescinding their previous decision **in respect of such suspension or expulsion**, they shall have power to do so with the concurrence of at least the of number votes required for the suspension or expulsion as herein provided, and in such case the Chairman at the next General Meeting shall announce the decision of the Council to the members present: **and they shall publish such decision in the JOURNAL and the newspapers as before provided if they so decide.** In any case of such expulsion or rescission, as herein mentioned, the fact shall be forthwith recorded in the JOURNAL of Proceedings.

26. Diplomas of such forms and designs as the Council may **from time to time** prescribe, shall be granted to every Fellow *and* Associate who is or shall be entitled thereto under Regulations to be made from time to time by Resolution of the Royal Institute **and certificates of such forms and designs as the Council may from time to time prescribe shall be granted to every Licentiate who is or shall be entitled thereto.**

Diplomas and certificates.

The **Diploma or Certificate of Membership** shall bear the Common Seal of the Royal Institute, and be signed as provided by By-law 41. It shall remain the property of the Royal Institute, but shall be tenable by the member **or Licentiate** so long as he shall remain a member **or Licentiate**. When the holder shall cease to be a member **or Licentiate**, he shall, within seven days of demand being made in writing by the Secretary, return the **Diploma or Certificate**; but should he or his legal representatives fail to do so, or to explain his or their inability to do so to the satisfaction of the Council, the Council are hereby empowered to cancel the said **Diploma or Certificate**, and to sue for and recover the same with costs; and a notice of such cancelling shall be given by the Chairman at the next General Meeting, and shall be forthwith inserted in the JOURNAL of the Royal Institute **and published in such newspapers as the Council may determine.**

Constitution.

II. The Council.

27. The Council shall consist of not more than thirty-eight **forty** members, viz.—

(a) The President, four Vice-Presidents, an Honorary Secretary, eighteen **Fellows as Members of Council**, and four **Associates as Associate-Members of Council**.

(b) Chairmen for the time being of Branches of the Royal Institute within the United Kingdom, established as hereinafter provided.

(b) **Two past Presidents of the Royal Institute.**

(c) **Presidents of the three Societies within the United Kingdom in alliance with the Royal Institute which on the 31st December of the year preceding the election contain the largest number of members of the Royal Institute. In the event of there being an equal number of such members in two or all of such Societies, then the Presidents of such of them as on the said date contain the largest number of Fellows of the Royal Institute. In the event of there being an equal number of Fellows in two or all, then the Presidents of such Societies as on the said date have the largest number of practising architects among their members.**

(d) **The Presidents of six other of the Societies within the United Kingdom in alliance with the Royal Institute selected as follows:—**

The first six Presidents shall be of those Societies which on the 31st December of the year preceding the election contain the largest number of members of the Royal Institute. In the event of there being an equal number of such members in two or more of such Societies, then the provision applicable to the selection in Class (c) shall apply.

In subsequent years the Presidents, not exceeding six in any one year, of the remaining Societies shall be similarly selected until all the Societies in Class (d) are represented in regular rotation, and when all have been represented the process of rotation shall begin again and continue on the same lines.

In every case under (c) and (d) as a condition precedent to their nominations the Presidents of such Societies must be Fellows of the Royal Institute.

(e) **One Fellow or Associate of the Royal Institute as representative of the Architectural Association (London).**

Restriction on eligibility to the office of President.

28. **No President of the Royal Institute** who has filled the office for two successive years shall be again eligible for the Presidency until the expiration of two years from the termination of his tenure of office.

Eligibility to the office of Vice-President and restriction thereon.

29. Any Fellow who is or has been a Member of Council shall be eligible to serve as Vice-President, but no Vice-President who has filled the office for four successive years shall be eligible for re-election as Vice-President until the expiration of two years from the termination of his tenure of office.

30. The Honorary Secretary shall be eligible to be re-elected from year to year. He shall, subject to the direction and control of the Council, have the management of the affairs of the Royal Institute, and shall cause Minutes to be taken of the proceedings of General Meetings, and of Meetings of the Council, of the Boards of Examiners, and of the Standing and all other Committees of the Royal Institute, **provided always that no Honorary Secretary who has filled the office**

for six successive years shall be eligible for re-election as Honorary Secretary until the expiration of two years from the termination of his tenure of office.

31. Any Fellow shall be eligible to serve as a Member of Council. Any Associate shall be eligible to serve as an Associate-Member of Council.

Eligibility to serve on the Council.

32. Two weeks prior to the Annual General Meeting in May, the Council shall issue to every subscribing member in the United Kingdom **entitled to vote thereon** a list of members whom they nominate to the offices of President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary, Members of Council, and Associate Members of Council, **form the Council as provided in By-law 27**, for the ensuing year of office. Such list shall contain the names of at least twenty-two Fellows and six Associates as nominated for election as Members of Council and Associate Members of Council respectively, and the names of Chairmen of branches, of Presidents of Allied Societies, and of a member as representative of the Architectural Association (London). Any seven **twelve** subscribing or more members, of whom the majority shall be Fellows, **the majority in all cases being Fellows**, may nominate any other member **candidate** for any of the above-named offices **named in By-law 27 (a)**, by delivering such nomination to the Secretary before the close of the Annual General Meeting, accompanied by a written undertaking by the nominee to serve if elected. The name of every member **candidate** so nominated shall be added to the said list, which, with such added names (if any), shall be the voting list for the election. The names of all candidates for election shall be printed in the same type and in alphabetical order. On the back of this list shall be printed directions for its use by the members; and any list which fails to comply with such directions shall be rejected by the Scrutineers, and the votes shall be lost. At the Annual General Meeting the members present shall elect by show of hands at least three **nine** Scrutineers, the majority of whom shall be Fellows. The Scrutineers shall have the direction of the election, their decision on any matter relating thereto being final, and a majority **five** of them shall be a quorum. The voting list shall be issued to all subscribing members in the United Kingdom **entitled to vote thereon** within one week after the Annual General Meeting, and shall be returned to the Secretary, at least seven days before the first General Meeting in June, folded and enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing on the outside the signature and Royal Institute serial number of the member voting. The Scrutineers shall, as soon thereafter as may be convenient, be summoned by the Secretary to meet at the premises of the Royal Institute, and at such meeting he shall deliver to them the said envelopes. They shall then proceed to open the said envelopes and take the voting lists therefrom, without unfolding them, adopting such measures as in their discretion they shall deem fit to prevent the identification of the voters. The Scrutineers shall then open the said voting lists and count the votes, and shall report the result to the first General Meeting in June. The members who receive the most votes shall be declared to be elected at the said first General Meeting in June to the respective offices for which they were nominated, and shall enter upon their respective duties after the close of the last General Meeting in June. In the event of an equality of votes **for the President or Honorary**

Method of election of Council and duration of office.

Secretary or for the last place of the four Vice-Presidents or of the eighteen Members of Council or of the four Associate-Members of Council, the election of the members **candidates** so receiving such equality shall be determined by ballot of the members present having a right to vote and voting. The Council so elected shall remain in office until the close of the last General Meeting in June of the year following that in which they were elected.

31. In the event of the death or resignation of the President, the Senior Vice-President shall become President.

In the event of the death or resignation of the Honorary Secretary, the Council shall issue to every subscribing member within the United Kingdom a notice thereof, containing the name of such member or members whom they nominate for the vacant office. Within two weeks of such issue, any seven subscribing members, of whom the majority shall be Fellows, may nominate to the vacant office any other eligible member, by forwarding his name to the Secretary, accompanied by a written undertaking by the nominee to serve if elected. The Council shall, within one further week, issue to every such subscribing member a voting list for the election, accompanied by a notice convening a Special General Meeting as provided in By-law 65, to be held within not less than seven or more than fourteen days of such notice. Such lists shall be returned to the Secretary at least three days before the date of such Meeting. The Council shall appoint one Fellow and one Associate to act as Scrutineers, and the Scrutineers, whose decision shall be final, shall count the votes, and report the result to the Special General Meeting. The form of voting list and the mode of procedure shall be similar to those provided in the case of the annual election. The member so elected at the said Special General Meeting shall enter forthwith on his office.

In the event of the number of members of the Council being reduced, by death, resignation, or otherwise, below one-half of the full number prescribed in By-law 27, the Royal Institute shall proceed to elect other eligible members to the vacancies, the procedure being the same as herein described for the by-election of the Honorary Secretary.

All members of the Council appointed as herein provided shall remain in office until the close of the last General Meeting in the following June.

Death or
resignation of
President.

33. In the event of the death or resignation of the President, the Secretary shall forthwith forward to every member of the Council a notice thereof, and at a regular meeting of the Council, held not less than fourteen days after the date of such notice, the Council shall elect one of the existing Vice-Presidents to fill the vacant office until the next Annual Election of the Council, and the Vice-President so elected shall forthwith enter on his office.

Death or
resignation of
Honorary
Secretary.

In the event of the death or resignation of the Honorary Secretary, the Secretary shall forthwith forward to every member of the Council a notice thereof, and at a regular meeting of the Council held not less than fourteen days after the date of such notice, the Council shall elect one of their members to fill the vacant office until the next Annual Election of the Council, and the member so elected shall enter forthwith on his office.

Death or
resignation of
Members of
Council.

In the event of the number of Members of Council being reduced by death, resignation, or otherwise, below one-half of the full number prescribed in By-law 27 (a), the Council shall issue to every member within the United Kingdom entitled to vote thereon a notice thereof containing the names of such Fellows whom they nominate for the vacant offices. Within two weeks of such issue, any twelve of such members, the majority in all cases being Fellows, may nominate to the vacant offices any other Fellows, by forwarding their names to the Secretary, accompanied by a written undertaking by the nominees to serve if elected. The Council shall, within one further week, issue to every member entitled to vote thereon a voting list for the election, accompanied by a notice convening a Special General Meeting as

provided in By-law 65, to be held within not less than seven nor more than fourteen days of such notice. Such lists shall be returned to the Secretary at least three days before the date of such meeting. The Council shall appoint Scrutineers, and the Scrutineers, whose decision shall be final, shall count the votes, and report the result to the Special General Meeting. The form of voting list and the mode of procedure shall be similar to those provided in the case of the Annual Election. The Members of Council so elected shall enter forthwith on their respective offices.

The President, Honorary Secretary, and Members of Council appointed as herein provided shall remain in office until the close of the last General Meeting in the following June.

34. The Council shall meet at the premises of the Royal Institute at least once in every month during the Session. Six ~~ten~~ members of the Council shall form a quorum. The President or any five members of the Council may, by letter to the Secretary, require an Extraordinary Meeting thereof to be called.

Meetings and
quorum.

35. Any Regulation made by the Council for carrying into effect the Charter and By-laws, and for the general management of the affairs of the Royal Institute, except as otherwise provided by the Charter, shall after notice given be reported to a General Meeting for confirmation by Resolution of the Royal Institute, and such Regulation shall be subject to repeal or alteration only at a Special General Meeting, to be summoned in the manner described in By-law 65, for the consideration of such repeal or alteration.

Regulations
by the Coun-
cil.

36. Any appointment by the Council of the Secretary, or other officer or servant of the Royal Institute, shall reserve to the Council the right to terminate such appointment on giving such notice, not exceeding six months, as may be fixed by the Council at the time of the appointment, and no appointment without such reservation shall be valid.

Power to de-
termine the
appointment
of officers and
servants.

37. The Council shall present a report on the state of the property and affairs of the Royal Institute to the Annual General Meeting, which report shall give an abstract of the proceedings during the official year, an account of the funds (including a balance-sheet of the receipts and disbursements for the past year properly audited), and an estimate of the income and expenditure for the current year. A copy of the report shall be issued to every subscribing member within the United Kingdom, at least one week before the Annual General Meeting.

Annual Re-
port, Balance-
sheet, and
Estimate.

38. The Council shall, unless otherwise directed by any deed or trust, have the power to invest any entrance fees, surplus income, funds, donations, or endowments, in such securities as trustees are permitted by the High Court of Justice to invest in, and in the stock or shares of the Architectural Union Company (Limited); and such investments shall form part of the property of the Royal Institute.

Investment of
moneys.

39. All money belonging to the Royal Institute and not invested shall be deposited by the Council, on account of and for the use of the Royal Institute, with a Banker in London or Westminster.

Banker.

Payments.

40. No sum of money exceeding £10 shall be paid on account of the Royal Institute except by a cheque of the Council, signed by three members thereof, and countersigned by the Secretary or other officer nominated by the Council.

Use of the
Common
Seal.

41. The Common Seal shall not be affixed to any deed or writing except at a Meeting of the Council, and then only by their authority; and such deed or writing shall after the Seal has been affixed be signed by the President or the Chairman of the Meeting, by two other Members of Council present, and by the Honorary Secretary, or in his absence by another Member of Council, and countersigned by the Secretary. **Every use of the seal shall be recorded in the Minutes.**

III. The Auditors.

42. The Royal Institute shall annually elect as Auditors one Fellow and one Associate, not members of the Council. Candidates shall be nominated for the office at the Annual General Meeting on the first Monday in May, and their names shall be appended to the list of the Council nominated for election. The Auditors shall have access at all reasonable times to the accounts and securities. They shall examine the securities and the annual accounts before the latter are submitted to the Annual General Meeting, and shall report thereon to the Royal Institute. In the event of the decease or resignation of an Auditor, another member of the Royal Institute shall be elected to the office by Resolution of the Royal Institute after notice given.

IV. The Secretary.

43. The Council shall appoint an officer who shall be "The Secretary of the Royal Institute," and who shall be responsible to the Council and, subject thereto, shall have the management of the establishment and the conduct of the executive business of the Royal Institute.

V. Education and Examination in Architecture.

Board of
Education.

44. The Council shall annually appoint a Board of Education to deal with the education of pupils in architecture and to conduct such examinations as are required by the Royal Institute under the provisions of any Act of Parliament or of the Charters and By-laws.

The Board shall not exceed fifteen in number and shall consist of such subscribing members of the Royal Institute and such other persons as the Council may invite, including representatives of such teaching institutions as have accepted or may accept the scheme of the Council. The Council may, on the advice of the Board, invite other representative persons to act as advisory members of such Board. The Board shall have power to elect its own officers from its members and to draw up regulations for its procedure. The Board may conduct its own correspondence but shall take no public action nor incur any pecuniary responsibility.

The Council may on the advice of the Board appoint Examiners and Visitors in the United Kingdom or in any Dominion, Colony, or Dependency of the British Crown, and shall make such regulations in respect of their appointment and in regard to the payment of fees and expenses as they may from time to time determine.

Examiners
and Visitors.

The Board shall submit any scheme they may devise for education to the Council for their consideration, and if and when the Council shall approve such scheme the Board shall have the supervision thereof and shall annually report to the Council thereon and may submit any suggestions for variations thereof to the Council for their consideration. The scheme adopted by the Council and any variation thereof adopted by the Council from time to time shall be forthwith published in the JOURNAL of the Royal Institute. No such variation shall in any way prejudice any pupil in respect of any work done by him under the scheme existing previous to such variation.

Scheme of
Education to
be submitted
to the
Council.

Every Student who has passed the examination for that grade, instituted or to be instituted by Resolution of the Royal Institute, and shall have satisfied such other requirements as the Council may from time to time prescribe as applying to Students, shall be entitled to be registered as "Student of the Royal Institute of British Architects," subject to such conditions and to such restrictions as to continuance as the Council may determine; and a Register of such Students shall be kept setting forth their names in the chronological order in which they have passed.

Students
R.I.B.A.

45. Every candidate for the Associateship, after the year 1913, before presenting himself for the Final Examination shall have either (a) passed through the course prescribed under the scheme adopted by the Council as above, or (b) proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Education that he has been otherwise properly trained as an architect.

Conditions
precedent to
Final Ex-
amination.

VI. The Statutory Board of Examiners.

45. The Statutory Board or Boards of Examiners appointed by the Royal Institute under the provisions of the Metropolitan Building Act 1855 [now the London Building Act 1894], and other Acts of Parliament, shall consist of Fellows of not less than seven years' standing, to be annually elected by Resolution of the Royal Institute; and the Council may from time to time appoint such other persons as they may consider necessary, whether members of the Royal Institute or not, to assist such Board or Boards in the conduct of the Statutory Examinations.

VII. Ordinary Committees.

46. The Council shall have power to appoint **Boards and Committees**, for the purpose of investigating **dealing with** specific subjects connected with the objects of the Royal Institute; and the reports of such **Boards or Committees** shall be submitted to the Council in writing. Such **Boards or Committees** may respectively appoint one of themselves to act as Chairman and one or more as Hon. Secretary.

VIII. The Standing Committees.

47. Standing Committees for the promotion of the art, science, literature, and practice of the profession of Architecture shall be appointed annually.

Constitution.

48. The Standing Committees shall each consist of not more than twenty-one members, namely:—Ten Fellows and six Associates, to be elected annually in the manner hereinafter provided; and other members to be subsequently appointed by the Council.

Functions.

49. The functions of the Standing Committees shall be to consider and investigate any subject appertaining to the branches of the profession of Architecture with which they are respectively entrusted, and to make reports and suggestions thereon to the Council. The publication of such reports or suggestions, or abstracts thereof, shall be left to the discretion and management of the Council. The Standing Committees may make communications at a General Meeting by the direction or leave of the Council or Chairman of the said Meeting.

Officers, Meetings, and Quorum.

50. The Standing Committees shall each have the right to appoint from their own members a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and one or more Honorary Secretaries, and shall meet at the premises of the Royal Institute at such intervals as they may deem desirable; and such Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have power to summon a Meeting of his Standing Committee at any time he may think fit, subject in all cases to the convenience of the Council. Five members shall be a quorum.

Annual Election.

51. Four weeks prior to the Annual General Meeting in May, the Standing Committees shall each send to the Council a list of Fellows and Associates whom they suggest as suitable and eligible to serve on their respective Committees for the ensuing year of office. The procedure for the election, including the issue of a voting list by the Council, the nomination of other candidates, the preparation, issue, and return of the voting list, and the duration of the Committee, shall be as provided in By-law 32 for the Annual Election of the Council, so far as such provisions are applicable; and Scrutineers appointed as therein provided shall have the conduct of the election. The voting list shall be printed on paper of a colour distinctive from that of the voting list for the election of the Council.

Conduct of Proceedings.

52. The Standing Committees may conduct their own correspondence and business respectively, but shall take no public action nor incur any pecuniary responsibility.

Annual Report.

53. In the first week of April in each year the Standing Committees shall each forward to the Council a report of their proceedings during the official year, which report, or a summary thereof, shall be incorporated in the Council's report to the Annual General Meeting.

IX. General Meetings.

The Session.

54. The Session shall commence on the first Monday in November in each year, and shall terminate in the following June, but it shall be in the power of the Council to vary the commencement and duration of the Session.

55. All General Meetings, excepting Special General Meetings, shall be held on Monday evenings at the premises of the Royal Institute. The chair at such Meetings shall be taken as soon after 8 o'clock p.m. as there shall be a quorum of twenty **forty** subscribing members present, of whom at least eleven **the majority** shall be Fellows. If such quorum be not constituted before 8.30 p.m. the Meeting shall not take place, and all notices in respect thereof shall be held to have lapsed. The Council shall, at or before the beginning of the Session, fix the dates for General Meetings (excepting Special General Meetings), and a card containing such dates shall be forwarded to every member. The Royal Institute may by Resolution after notice given vary the day, date, time, and place of Meeting.

Time and
place of Meet-
ing and
Quorum.

56. The Chair at General Meetings shall be taken by the President, or in his absence by one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence by a Member of Council; failing whom, any Fellow whom the Meeting may elect shall take the Chair.

The Chair.

57. A printed notice of every General Meeting, stating the date and hour at which it is to be held and the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent to every member **and Licentiate** within the United Kingdom at least seven days previously. Any General Meeting may by Resolution adjourn from time to time, but unless the adjournment be for a period exceeding seven days no printed notice shall be necessary. The proceedings at General Meetings shall be conducted in accordance with Regulations to be made from time to time by the Council.

Summoning
and adjourn-
ing and
conduct of
Proceedings.

58. At least four Business Meetings, exclusive of the Annual General Meeting in May, shall be held during the Session at, as nearly as possible, equal intervals. At these Meetings elections for membership shall be taken, and any questions relating to the property or the management of the Royal Institute, or to any professional question, may be discussed thereat; but notice of any motion intended to be submitted to a Business Meeting must be given to the Secretary at least fourteen days before the date of such Meeting.

Business
Meetings.

59. Questions relating to the property or the management of the Royal Institute or to any professional question shall be brought forward at Business or Special General Meetings only.

Questions and
professional
questions.

60. No Honorary Associate shall be entitled to vote in the election of any candidate for admission to the Royal Institute, or on any professional question.

Restriction on
the rights of
Hon. Asso-
ciates.

61. The Annual General Meeting shall be held on the first Monday in May, to receive and consider the Report of the Council, and to appoint the Statutory Board or Boards of Examiners under the Metropolitan Building Act 1855 [now the London Building Act 1894], and other Acts of Parliament. A list of the attendances at the Meetings of the Council, of the Statutory Board or Boards of Examiners, and of the Standing Committees, shall be submitted to the Annual General Meeting.

The Annual
General
Meeting.

62. The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting for a specific purpose, and they shall at any time during the Session be bound to do so on the written requisition of twelve **twenty** subscribing members, of whom the majority shall be Fellows, **the majority in all cases being Fellows**, which shall specify the nature of the business to be transacted, and no other business shall be discussed at such

Special Gene-
ral Meeting.

Meeting. A Special General Meeting shall be held within three weeks after the delivery of such requisition to the Secretary, **and at least seven days' previous notice thereof shall be sent to every member or Licentiate entitled to be present.** The notice shall state the business to be discussed. Any member desiring to propose an amendment at such Meeting must specify the same in a notice to be delivered to the Secretary at least three days before the proposed Meeting. If within half an hour of **after** the time appointed for such Meeting there be not twenty **forty** subscribing members present, of whom **eleven** the majority shall be Fellows, no Meeting shall take place, and all notices in respect thereof shall be held to have lapsed.

63. Should it appear to the Council at any time to be necessary for the convenience of business or in the interests of the Royal Institute temporarily to suspend the operation of any By-law, such suspension shall be dealt with in conformity with By-law 65.

Alteration,
suspension,
or repeal of
By-laws.

64. The adoption of any new By-law, or the alteration, suspension, or repeal of any existing By-law, may be proposed by the Council or **in writing** by any **twelve** **twenty** Fellows. In either case a Special General Meeting shall be convened in the manner prescribed in By-law 65 to consider the proposal.

62. A Resolution respecting the adoption of a proposed new By-Law, or the alteration, suspension, or repeal of any existing one, or on any proposal affecting the property or management of the Royal Institute, or any professional question, shall only be carried at a General Meeting if there shall be present and voting at least twenty subscribing members, of whom not less than eleven shall be Fellows; and if the same be supported by a majority of at least two-thirds of those present having a right to vote and voting thereon. Provided always that when any such Resolution shall have been carried as aforesaid, it shall be suspended on a demand being made in writing, at or previously to the Meeting, by any six Fellows, that a poll thereon shall be taken by voting papers.

Resolutions
respecting
By-laws.

65. A Resolution respecting the adoption of a proposed By-law, or the alteration, suspension, or repeal of any existing one, shall be declared to be carried at a General Meeting if there shall be present at least forty Fellows; and if the same be supported by the votes taken by show of hands of a majority of the Fellows present and voting thereon. Provided always that the Resolution shall be suspended on a demand being made at the Meeting by at least twenty Fellows that a poll thereon shall be taken by voting papers. It shall also be suspended if the Council at their next Meeting demand that a poll thereon shall be taken by voting papers.

Resolutions
on property,
management,
or profes-
sional ques-
tions.

A Resolution on any proposal affecting the property or management of the Royal Institute or any professional question shall be declared to be carried if there are present at least forty members of whom the majority present shall be Fellows, and if the same be supported by the votes taken by show of hands of a majority of the members present having a right to vote and voting thereon.

Provided always that the Resolution shall be suspended on a demand being made as aforesaid.

Demand for
Poll.

If the poll be demanded at the Meeting Scrutineers, of whom the majority shall be Fellows, shall then be appointed by the Meeting, and the Meeting shall be adjourned for a period of not less than fourteen or more than twenty-eight days.

If the poll in either case be demanded by the Council then the appointment of Scrutineers shall be made by the Council and the Meeting shall be deemed to have been adjourned for a period of not less than fourteen or more than twenty-eight days from the date of the Resolution of the Council demanding the poll. A voting paper containing the proposal submitted, together with an official report of the discussion, shall be printed and sent to all members having a right to vote thereon. Each voting paper shall be filled up, signed by the member, and returned to the Secretary, at least three days before the said adjourned Meeting. The voting papers shall be handed by the Secretary to the Scrutineers, of whom five shall be a quorum, and whose decision shall be final; they shall then count the votes and announce the result at the said adjourned Meeting. The said Resolution shall be declared to be carried if supported by a majority of the voting papers so returned; otherwise it shall be declared to be negatived.

A Resolution declared to be carried, and requiring under the provisions of the Charter or By-laws to be confirmed at a subsequent General Meeting, shall be deemed to be so confirmed provided it be by a majority of those present having a right to vote and voting thereon at the said subsequent General Meeting; or if a poll be demanded then by votes to be taken as herein provided. **Or if a poll has been demanded as aforesaid in respect of the Resolution of the first Meeting, then if the result of the voting papers is to confirm the Resolution carried at the first Meeting such Resolution shall be deemed to be confirmed by such voting papers and such adjourned Meeting shall be deemed to be "the subsequent General Meeting." If the Resolution be negatived by the voting papers then in any case it shall be declared to be rejected.**

Confirmation
of Resolution

The demand of a poll at a General Meeting shall not prevent the continuance of the Meeting for the transaction of business other than that on which such poll has been demanded.

In all cases, except as otherwise provided, the voting shall be by show of hands; and a Resolution of the Royal Institute so voted shall be declared to be carried if supported by a majority of those present having a right to vote and voting thereon.

66. The subject of a Resolution which has been submitted to a General Meeting and duly considered shall not be again submitted during the same Session without the previous consent of the Council.

Resolution
duly con-
sidered not to
be brought up
again during
same Session.

X. General Conferences.

67. The Council shall **may** make arrangements for Conferences, for the consideration of subjects of interest to the profession of Architecture, to be held sometimes in London and sometimes in the provinces.

XI. The Royal Gold Medal.

68. In the case of the Royal Gold Medal the Council shall announce to the members, at a General Meeting, at least four weeks before the Special General

Meeting at which the election is to be made, the name of the person they propose to submit to His Majesty as a fit recipient of that Honour; and any twelve Fellows, desiring to substitute any other name, shall deliver in writing to the Secretary a proposal signed by them, containing the name to be substituted, at least fourteen days before the day of election. If no name be so proposed for substitution before the said time, the nomination of the Council shall be submitted on the day of election to the Special General Meeting. If, however, any such substituted nominations be made, and be not accepted by the Council, the name proposed by the Council shall be first submitted to the Meeting; and if such name be not approved by Resolution, then the other names proposed as above, in the order of the date of nomination, shall be submitted. In any case the award shall be by Resolution of the Royal Institute.

XII. Studentships and Prizes.

69. The Council shall, subject to the terms and conditions of any deed of gift or trust, define the programmes and conditions of competition for such Prizes, Medals, Exhibitions, Studentships or Scholarships, as have been or may from time to time be established by the Royal Institute, or which have been or may hereafter be founded by private munificence and held in trust by the Royal Institute; and shall, by a deed or writing under the Common Seal, award the same, and shall announce such awards at the next General Meeting after the adjudication.

67. The Silver Medal of the Royal Institute for the best Essay on some specific subject relating to professional study or practice, and the Silver Medal of the Royal Institute for the best Illustrations drawn from actual measurement of any important building in the United Kingdom or abroad, shall be offered annually, and shall, subject to such restrictions as may from time to time be determined, be open to all British subjects; and the said Medals may be accompanied by a sum or sums of money, in each case to be fixed by Regulations made by the Council.

68. The Soane Medallion for the best Architectural Design for some specific subject, with a sum of money for foreign travel, to be fixed by Regulations made by the Council, and paid in such manner as they may consider expedient, shall be offered annually, and shall, subject to such restrictions as may from time to time be determined, be open to all British subjects who are members of the profession of Architecture and under the age of thirty years.

XIV. Diplomas.

69. Diplomas or Certificates, of such forms and designs as the Council may prescribe, shall be granted to every Fellow and Associate who is or shall be entitled thereto under Regulations to be made from time to time by Resolution of the Royal Institute.

XIII. Miscellaneous.

Privilege of
introducing
one Visitor.

70. Each member shall have the privilege of introducing at any Ordinary Meeting, one Visitor, who shall enter his name in a book provided for that purpose, but the Council shall have power, on special occasions, to suspend this privilege on giving notice in the circular convening the Meeting.

Donations
and Bequests.

71. The name of every person who shall contribute to the Collection, the Library, or the general funds of the Royal Institute, shall be published in the JOURNAL of the Royal Institute.

Publications
Copyright.

72. Every Paper read or taken as read at General Meetings by any person shall be considered to be presented, and shall in consequence of such presentation become the property of the Royal Institute; and **may be published by** the Council may publish the same in any way and at any time that they may think proper, unless there shall have been a previous engagement with its author to the contrary. But should the Council not publish such Paper within eighteen months from its reception, the author shall have a right to publish it.

73. The Charter, Deeds, and Securities of the Royal Institute shall be kept in the custody of the Banker on behalf of the Council, in an iron chest, with three separate locks, each having a different key; and **one of** the keys thereof respectively shall be kept by the President, the Honorary Secretary, and the Secretary, one by each **respectively**.

Custody of
Charter,
Deeds, and
Securities.

74. The Common Seal shall be kept in an iron chest or safe at the offices of the Royal Institute; the two keys of the chest or safe being kept respectively by the Honorary Secretary and the Secretary, one by each **respectively, and the record of its use shall be entered in the Minutes.**

Custody of
the Common
Seal.

75. The Presidential chain and badge of office shall be placed in the custody of the President for the time being, who shall be responsible for their safety **safe at the offices of the Royal Institute.**

Custody of
the Presi-
dential Chain
and Badge.

XVI. Branches.

76. Branches of the Royal Institute may be established according to Regulations to be made from time to time by the Council.

XIV. Allied Societies.

76. Any Non-Metropolitan Architectural Society in the United Kingdom, in India, or in any **Dominion**, Colony, or Dependency of the United Kingdom, consisting in whole or in part of professional members, may **be at the discretion of the Council admitted to alliance**, subject to such regulations, limitations, and restrictions as may from time to time be prescribed by Resolution of the Royal Institute, be allied with the Royal Institute.

Societies
eligible for
alliance.

77. The constitutional rules or by-laws of Allied Societies shall be subject to the approval of the Council, and no addition thereto, or variation thereof, shall be made without previous notice to and approval by the Council.

By-laws of
Allied Socie-
ties to be ap-
proved by the
Royal Insti-
tute.

78. The Royal Institute shall not be responsible for any acts, expenses, or other liabilities which may be done or incurred by any Allied Society.

Disclaimer of
responsibility.

79. If any Society in alliance with the Royal Institute desire to withdraw therefrom, such Allied Society shall be at liberty to do so after three months' notice, and the Royal Institute may in like manner determine the alliance.

Voluntary
dissolution.

80. The Royal Institute shall, in each year, contribute to any **Non-Metro-
politan** Allied Society not more than one-fourth of the annual subscription paid to the Royal Institute by each member thereof who is also a member of such Allied Society, in respect of and for his subscription thereto; but in no event shall such contribution apply in the case of any one member to more than one Allied Society.

Contribution
by the Royal
Institute.

XV. Interpretation.

81. "The Royal Institute" shall mean The Royal Institute of British Architects. "The Charter" shall mean the Original Charter so far as unrepealed, together with the Supplemental Charter **Charters of 1887 and 1908.** "The Council" shall mean the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. "The Honorary Secretary" shall mean the one or more Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Institute as may from time to time be determined at any annual election, and in the event of there being more than one, any duty imposed on the Honorary Secretary shall be effectual if

performed by any one of them. "The Secretary" shall mean "The Secretary of the Royal Institute," as defined in By-law 43. "Non-Metropolitan Architect" shall mean an architect who has no office or place of residence within a radius of twelve miles of Charing Cross in the City of Westminster. "Non-Metropolitan Architectural Society" shall mean a Society having no place of meeting within the said radius of twelve miles.

XVI. The Forms of Declaration.

82. A. Form to be signed by a Fellow.

I, the undersigned, having been elected a Fellow of The Royal Institute of British Architects, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of thirty years, and have been engaged as principal for at least seven successive years in the practice of Architecture; and, in consideration of my having been so elected, I promise and agree that I will not accept any trade or other discounts, or illicit or surreptitious commissions or allowances, in connection with any works the execution of which I may be engaged to superintend, or with any other professional business which may be intrusted to me; that, having read the Charter of Incorporation and By-laws of the said Royal Institute, I will be governed and bound thereby, and by any alteration thereof which may hereafter be made, until I shall have ceased to be a Fellow; and that, by every lawful means in my power, I will advance the interests and objects of the Royal Institute.

"And in consideration of my having been so elected I promise and agree that I will not accept any trade or other discounts, or give or accept any illicit or surreptitious commissions or emoluments in connection with any works the execution of which I may be engaged to superintend, or on which I may be employed under any other person or with any other professional business which may be entrusted to me. I promise that I will not have any interest in any contract or in any materials supplied to any works on which I may be engaged. I further promise that I will not take part in any competition the conditions of which have been disapproved by the Council. Lastly I declare that I have read the Charter and By-laws of the said Royal Institute, and will be governed and bound thereby, and will submit myself to every part thereof and to any alterations thereof which may hereafter be made until I have ceased to be a member; and that, by every lawful means in my power, I will advance the interests and objects of the said Royal Institute."

B. Form to be signed by an Associate.

I, the undersigned, having been elected an Associate of The Royal Institute of British Architects, do hereby declare that I am engaged in the study [or practice] of Architecture, and have attained the age of twenty-one years; and, in consideration of my having been so elected, I promise and agree that I will not accept any trade or other discounts, or illicit or surreptitious commissions or allowances, in connection with any works the execution of which I may be engaged to superintend, or with any other professional business which may be intrusted to me; that, having read the Charter of Incorporation and By-laws of the said Royal Institute, I will be governed and bound thereby, and by any alteration thereof which may hereafter be made, until I shall have ceased to be an Associate; and that, by every lawful means in my power, I will advance the interests and objects of the Royal Institute.

“And in consideration of my having been so elected I promise and agree that I will not accept any trade or other discounts, or give or accept any illicit or surreptitious commissions or emoluments in connection with any works the execution of which I may be engaged to superintend, or on which I may be employed under any other person or with any other professional business which may be entrusted to me. I promise that I will not have any interest in any contract or in any materials supplied to any works on which I may be engaged. I further promise that I will not take part in any competition the conditions of which have been disapproved by the Council. Lastly I declare that I have read the Charter and By-laws of the said Royal Institute, and will be governed and bound thereby, and will submit myself to every part thereof and to any alterations thereof which may hereafter be made until I have ceased to be a member; and that, by every lawful means in my power, I will advance the interests and objects of the said Royal Institute.”

C. Form to be signed by an Honorary Associate.

I, the undersigned,..... having been elected an Honorary Associate of The Royal Institute of British Architects, do hereby declare that I am not following the profession of an Architect, but am interested in the study of Architecture; and, in consideration of my having been so elected, I promise and agree that I will be governed and bound by the Charter of Incorporation and By-laws of the said Royal Institute, which I hereby acknowledge to have read, and by any alteration thereof which may hereafter be made, until I shall have ceased to be an Honorary Associate; and that, by every lawful means in my power, I will advance the interests and objects of the Royal Institute.

D. Form to be signed by a Licentiate:

“I, the undersigned, having been elected a Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, do hereby declare that I have been for not less than ... years engaged that I am ... years of age, that I am not engaged in any other avocation than that of an architect, and in consideration of my having been so elected I promise and agree that I will not accept any trade or other discounts, or give or accept any illicit or surreptitious commissions or emoluments in connection with any works the execution of which I may be engaged to superintend, or on which I may be employed under any other person or with any other professional business which may be entrusted to me. I promise that I will not have any interest in any contract or in any materials supplied to any works on which I may be engaged. I further promise that I will not take part in any competition the conditions of which have been disapproved by the

Council. Lastly I declare that I have read the Charter and By-laws of the said Royal Institute, and will be governed and bound thereby, and will submit myself to every part thereof and to any alterations thereof which may hereafter be made until I have ceased to be a member; and that, by every lawful means in my power, I will advance the interests and objects of the said Royal Institute."

DISCUSSION.

Special General Meeting, 24th May.

Mr EDWIN T. HALL, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN, in formally presenting the Draft By-laws as above for the consideration of the Meeting, said that the principles which had guided the Council in framing them had already been approved by the Institute. He proposed to take them clause by clause in numerical order, and put them separately to the vote. Every member had the right to speak on them, but only Fellows could vote.

No. 1 and No. 2 were put and agreed to.

No. 3 being put, Mr. H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON [A.], having read the concluding paragraph of the first clause of the By-law, and also Clause (d), asked whether the Council were reserving to themselves under Clause (d) the power to elect an Associate or Licentiate without the written statement referred to in the opening clause. Again, it said "A candidate for membership"—might that not mean "a candidate for Licentiatehip"?

THE CHAIRMAN: No; membership means only Fellowship or Associateship; a Licentiate is not a member.

Mr. LANGSTON: But do the Council reserve to themselves the right of nominating an Associate who has not passed the examination?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, certainly not. That clause only provides for the case where a candidate does not know the requisite number of Fellows. The Council do not elect him; they merely nominate him.

Mr. LANGSTON: Yes; but the Council would then only nominate him to be a Fellow.

THE CHAIRMAN: To whatever class he is a candidate for.

Mr. JOHN SLATER [F.]: If satisfied with his qualifications. We sometimes have candidates for Associateship from the colonies who cannot find people to sign their papers; but the Council cannot nominate an Associate unless he has passed the examination.

Mr. LANGSTON: That is what I wanted to get clear; but the end of Clause (d) states that the Council shall "dispense with the separate written statement to be made by a Fellow." The clause is a little ambiguous; you dispense with that written document by a Fellow, and you do not say he is to give any other written statement.

THE CHAIRMAN: We dispense with it because he does not happen to know a Fellow to give that written statement, and then the Council, if satisfied, nominate him for election and he is put up for election.

Mr. H. SHEPHERD [A.]: In Clause (a) I notice that the "Secretary of the Allied Society" and in Clause (b) that "the President and Secretary of the Architectural Association" may nominate a member. I believe that is the only case in which a non-member of the Institute—a paid official—is allowed to sign a nomination paper. That seems a little irregular and unusual, and contrary to the conditions under which we supposed nomination papers were filled up.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the old by-law; we have not varied that at all.

Mr. SHEPHERD: I propose it should read "The Honorary Secretary, being a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects."

THE CHAIRMAN: May we say "President and Honorary Secretary of the Allied Society, both of whom shall be members of the Royal Institute"?

Mr. SLATER: They may not have an Honorary Secretary.

Mr. HENRY T. HARE: And the President and Secretary may not be members of the Institute.

Mr. SLATER: I do not think we ought to alter the by-law.

In case a non-metropolitan architect who is a member of another Society wants to join the Institute, and he is not acquainted with the requisite number of Fellows required to propose him, it is distinctly laid down here that his nomination form will be in order if signed by one Fellow and by the President and Secretary of an Allied Society.

Mr. SHEPHERD: My point is that the person who signs a nomination form for a future member of the Institute should himself be a member of the Institute.

Mr. SLATER: No harm has accrued in the past from this clause.

Mr. W. R. DAVIDGE [A.]: Might not the Council be given the power to nominate in these cases? But let the recommendation come from the Council, not from outsiders.

Mr. MAX CLARKE [F.]: The difficulty may be got over altogether by deleting Clause (a), because Clause (d) covers it entirely.

THE CHAIRMAN: The object of the clause has been to some extent to pay a compliment to the Allied Society, and there is much to be said for it.

A MEMBER: The same objection might be taken to Clause (b), because the Secretary of the Association is not generally a member of the Institute.

Mr. K. GAMMELL [A.]: It seems slightly discourteous to the Honorary Secretary of the Architectural Association that he is not to nominate with the President. It was probably a clerical error, and never really intentional.

THE CHAIRMAN: So far as (b) is concerned we can get over the difficulty. Will some one propose that in Clause (b) we alter "Secretary" to "Honorary Secretary"?

A MEMBER: Provided they are members of the Institute.

THE CHAIRMAN: But they are not always members.

Mr. LEONARD STOKES: These clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) were framed with the object of helping a man who has not three friends amongst the Fellows; in that case he goes to the President and Secretary of his Society. It is not with any idea of making it easy for the candidate.

Mr. H. H. STATHAM [F.]: I take it that the addition of the word "Secretary" is merely a matter of form; the Secretary is the usual medium for communication.

Mr. LANGSTON: But is it not rather strange that anybody, not being a member of a Society, should be able to nominate a candidate to that Society?

THE CHAIRMAN: We want to know that the candidate is an architect, and we want to know it from somebody competent to express an opinion, and it is perfectly competent for the President and Secretary of an Allied Society to express that opinion. If the candidate comes from the north, for instance, we may know nothing at all about him, so we put the responsibility of proposing him upon the local Society which is allied to us.

Mr. GAMMELL: As regards the Architectural Association

it does seem slightly impolite to the Honorary Secretaries of that body that, holding the position they do, they are not asked to sign the form.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have settled that; we are dealing with Clause (a) now.

A MEMBER: May I suggest as regards Clause (a) that the wording be "by the President and Secretary on behalf of the Council of the Allied Society." It would show that he was recommended by the Council and not by individuals who were not members.

THE CHAIRMAN: If he is nominated by the Council of an Allied Society, and we reject him, it would be a great flout to the Council of that Society. The difficulty would be got over by saying "Honorary Secretary or Secretary" in Clause (a).

No. 3 having been passed as proposed to be amended by the Chairman, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 were respectively put and agreed to.

A MEMBER: On the latter part of No. 7, do I understand that Licentiates are to be admitted directly to the Fellowship without passing the Associates' Examination?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, on the contrary they have to pass a special examination for the Fellowship.

A MEMBER: They pass nothing to become a Licentiate; they pay a guinea and become a Licentiate. That appears rather unfair to the Associates.

THE CHAIRMAN: That point has been settled by the Charter.

Nos. 7, 8, and 9 were agreed to without further discussion.

No. 10 being moved, Mr. K. GAMMELL [A.], referring to the appointment of not less than three Scrutineers to count votes, objected to the proposed omission in line 16 of the words "the majority of whom shall be Fellows." Associates, he said, did not like to feel that any of their hard-earned privileges were being taken from them, and it seemed to him that the elimination of the words as proposed put it completely in the power of the Council not to have an Associate at all among the Scrutineers.

THE CHAIRMAN: On the contrary, the whole object of cutting that out is that they might all be Associates.

Mr. GAMMELL: But there is no guarantee that they will be.

THE CHAIRMAN: Nor should there be. In the existing By-law two of the Scrutineers must be Fellows. The Council thought there was no need for any distinction, and that the Scrutineers might all be Associates. It was in the interests of the Associates that the words were eliminated.

Mr. GAMMELL having expressed his satisfaction with the explanation, No. 10 and the following Clause, No. 11, were respectively agreed to.

Mr. H. SHEPHERD [A.], speaking on No. 12—which requires the name of any candidate whom the Council are empowered to elect to be sent "to the Council of any Allied Society of the province in which he resides,"—suggested that the word "practises" should be substituted for "resides." It was not a matter of the candidate's residence, but where he was doing his work. Again, in connection with the same matter, he asked whether the seven days' notice to be given by the Institute Council was not too short a notice.

After some discussion on the first point, it was resolved, on the proposition of Mr. SLATER, that the phrase should read "in which his office is situated." As regards the length of notice, the CHAIRMAN stated that the Liverpool Society had already suggested that fourteen days' notice should be given. The question being put to the Meeting, it was agreed to substitute "fourteen" for "seven" in line 6.

Mr. G. E. NIELD [F.], speaking on the next clause of the same By-law, which provides for a quorum of not less than twelve Members of Council at Council elections to the Fellowship, objected that the quorum was too small considering that the Council numbered forty members altogether.

THE CHAIRMAN: Hitherto we have had a quorum of only

five. As the Council, however, is bigger we propose to increase the proportion and make it twelve.

Mr. NIELD: These elections would happen very rarely, and one would expect that the full Council would attend.

THE CHAIRMAN: We cannot compel the attendance of the whole Council. The election would be on the agenda, and if members of the Council stayed away it might be taken for granted that they had no objection to the candidate.

Mr. L. JACOB [A.]: Is it quite clear that all those present must vote? Assuming, for instance, that there were twelve present, that ten voted unanimously, and that two did not vote at all, would the candidate be considered to have received the unanimous vote of those present and voting?

THE CHAIRMAN: Undoubtedly.

Mr. JACOB: Is it not the intention of the By-law that the candidate should have the unanimous vote of not less than twelve?

THE CHAIRMAN: There must be twelve present, and the voting must be unanimous. If two members voted against the candidate he would be rejected, but if they did not vote and the others did he would be elected.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.]: If that is the meaning, he could be elected if only one voted for him. The words "being present" might as well be omitted.

Mr. MATT. GARBUTT: If any single individual on the Council objects to the candidate and will take the trouble to attend, that will bar his election entirely. Surely, that is sufficient. Members of the Council must more or less represent the General Body, and if there is an objectionable candidate proposed we should be able to find a member of the Council to attend and vote against him, and that would settle the matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: The General Meeting at which these proposals were first discussed settled that we should elect by a three-fourths majority of the Council. This therefore is a concession, as we want to make the voting unanimous.

Mr. FRANK LISHMAN [A.]: As I understand, twelve members of the Council are obliged to be present, and yet eleven of them may abstain from voting, and as long as there is no actual opposition to a candidate he would be declared duly elected. I think it should be clearly laid down that the voting must be by a definite number of members of Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: If a candidate's name is put up at a Meeting of Council with twelve members present and only one member holds his hand up, you may rest assured that he is representing the whole twelve if the others do not protest.

Mr. L. JACOB [A.] suggested the insertion of the words "and voting" after "not less than twelve being present." The candidate, he urged, under these exceptional conditions of election ought to receive the unanimous support of twelve members of the Council.

Mr. LEONARD STOKES: It appears to be the wish of the Meeting that they should vote, and probably they would vote. I think there can be no objection to saying that they must vote.

Mr. NIELD [F.]: I propose, then, the insertion of the words "and voting" after "not less than twelve being present."

The proposition having been seconded, was put to the Meeting, and the Clause agreed to as amended.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 were agreed to without discussion.

No. 17 being put, Mr. SAXON SNELL called attention to a discrepancy between this By-law and the following one. No. 17 (d) provided for a Licentiate paying an annual contribution of one guinea, but no mention was made of an entrance fee. No. 18 provided that "Every subscribing member and Licentiate shall pay his entrance fee or contribution and first annual subscription." He suggested the opening words of No. 18 should read, "Every subscribing member shall pay his entrance fee."

Mr. MIDDLETON: Is there any reason why a Licentiate should not pay an entrance fee?

THE CHAIRMAN: That has been very carefully thought out. A Licentiate is a non-corporate member, and has no right in the property of the Institute. If he paid an entrance fee, which is funded property, he might by law acquire an interest; therefore it is undesirable that he should pay an entrance fee. We give him for the annual contribution certain facilities, and it is better that they should remain as they are.

Mr. EDMUND WIMPERIS [F.]: Once this new class of membership is created and the circumstances under which it is created are forgotten, Licentiates will rank, for aught outsiders know, with the other members of the Institute. It is absurd that Licentiates should be asked to contribute one guinea only, and for that small contribution should have practical membership of the Institute.

Mr. W. R. DAVIDGE [A.]: It seems a pity that we should throw away what ought to be a source of considerable income to the Institute. We at present draw £1,700 a year in fees from the juniors entering for the Institute Examinations at a time when they cannot afford to pay fees. It is not fair to these juniors that others should come in and pay no entrance fee at all. There is no reason why a Licentiate should not pay on election a first contribution of three guineas, and in subsequent years an annual contribution of one guinea.

THE CHAIRMAN: The juniors you refer to are not members. They pay fees for the examinations, and when the Licentiates come up for examinations they will have to pay fees also.

Mr. MORGAN [A.] suggested that as a Licentiate is between an Associate and a Fellow, he should pay an annual subscription of three guineas.

Mr. DAVIDGE: Is there any objection to his annual contribution being larger than that of Associates?

Mr. C. H. BRODIE [F.]: The last speaker is talking as if the Licentiates were a continuing body, but they are not. The Associates and Fellows go on for ever, but the Licentiates will soon come to an end.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Licentiates can only come in within twelve months from the passing of these By-laws.

Mr. H. SHEPHERD: The Licentiates will be able to enter the Institute as corporate members, as Fellows.

THE CHAIRMAN: They will be able to enter for the examination to become Fellows, and in that case will have to pay the fees of that examination. It must not be forgotten that we are dealing with Licentiates—not with potential Fellows.

Mr. DAVIDGE: We are hoping to raise money for new premises shortly, and here is an opportunity to raise from perhaps 5,000 Licentiates some thousands of pounds.

THE CHAIRMAN: This has been most carefully thought out and is strictly in accordance with what the Institute agreed to at the meeting two years ago. If we do such a thing as this we shall stop Licentiates from coming in, and what we want is to get them in. I hope the Meeting will pass this as drawn.

No. 17 was then put as proposed in the draft and carried.

Mr. SAXON SNELL, speaking on No. 18, suggested that the sense of the clause might be more accurately expressed by omitting the words "and Licentiate" in line 1, and inserting after "subscription," in line 2, the words "and every Licentiate his annual subscription."

Mr. BRODIE suggested that the point would be met by inserting in brackets the words "if any" after "entrance fee."

THE CHAIRMAN: The clause will have to be redrafted, because the expression "the first annual subscription" is not strictly correct for Licentiates; it is the "contribution" of the Licentiate. We quite appreciate the point, and will correct the wording.

Mr. MIDDLETON added the further suggestion that, for the convenience of members abroad as regards payment of

subscriptions, words to the following effect might be inserted in the By-law: "To be paid to the Secretary of the Institute or to the Honorary Secretary for any Possession or Dependency of the British Crown, as the case may be."

THE CHAIRMAN thought it inadvisable to make a person at the Antipodes the recipient of moneys of the Institute, and pointed out that indulgence is always granted to those resident at a distance.

Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 were put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. SAXON SNELL, on Clause 24, referring to the words "Any member or Licentiate contravening the Declaration A, B, C, or D . . . shall be liable to reprimand, suspension, or expulsion," said that that ought to be taken after reading what the Declarations were. The Declarations he thought were far too strong.

THE CHAIRMAN: It would be more convenient to take that point on the Declarations.

Mr. SAXON SNELL: I think these are very strong remedies for such conduct.

Mr. F. R. FARROW [F.]: May we have an explanation of what is meant by "a published resolution of the Council"? Does it refer to published resolutions in the JOURNAL or the KALENDAR as to advertising, for instance? If so, the proposal is absurd. On page 10 of the KALENDAR there are a series of published resolutions of the Council, so that if Sir Aston Webb, for instance, signed his drawings "Aston Webb, R.A.," he might be expelled or reprimanded.

Mr. HARE: The By-law only says "shall be liable."

THE CHAIRMAN: In view of this By-law those resolutions certainly ought to be reconsidered. If it is the pleasure of the Meeting the attention of the Council shall be drawn to the resolution relating to professional advertising, so that the absurdity pointed out should not occur.

A MEMBER: Will this matter come before us at another meeting? It is possible that a loophole might be opened in another direction.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Secretary will make a note of that, and we promise to let you know what the Council propose to do in the matter.

Mr. H. A. SATCHELL [F.]: That raises another question. The Council may pass a resolution which may not be for the benefit of the profession. The General Body, it is true, may rectify it at the next election, but meanwhile it would be binding on all the members.

Mr. SAXON SNELL: We have always the power to alter this By-law.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, by consent of the Privy Council. I should perhaps tell you what was in the minds of those who drafted this By-law. If the Council decide that the conditions of a competition are so unjust to architects that the competition ought to be barred, and they publish a resolution barring the competition, it is expected that members should uphold their action, and the words of the By-law, "or who shall refuse or neglect to be bound by a published resolution of the Council," have reference to such a case. Members will agree that that is in the interests of all. Recently a member entered for a competition which the Council had barred. We think he acted disloyally in doing so, and this By-law was introduced in order to protect members who are loyally supporting the Council's resolution passed in such circumstances.

Mr. H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON: Will this By-law include a resolution of the Council to the effect that an architect erecting a building shall not place his name in front of the building while it is in progress?

THE CHAIRMAN: The attention of the Council shall be drawn to this matter, and whatever they decide shall be laid before members.

Mr. MAX CLARKE [F.]: Would not the words "with regard to competitions" after "published resolution" make the matter quite clear?

THE CHAIRMAN: That would be placing too great a limita-

tion upon the Council's discretion. The Council are jealous for the status and dignity of the profession, and they are not likely to publish resolutions unless they are strongly in the interests of members.

Mr. MAX CLARKE: The Practice Committee, by the instructions of the Council, are at the present time considering the advertisement question. They are making enquiry as to the practice in this matter in other parts of the world, and it seems to me that the Council should withdraw their resolution pending the issue of this enquiry.

THE CHAIRMAN: When the Committee's report comes up to the Council, they will of course consider it with reference to the resolutions published on page 10 of the KALENDAR.

Mr. SAXON SNELL: Shall we have an opportunity later of discussing this By-law, or are the Council simply to let us know what they have done without giving us an opportunity of considering it?

THE CHAIRMAN: If you pass the By-law to-night you will not have a further opportunity of discussing the By-law, but you would the resolution.

Mr. SAXON SNELL: I would suggest that the consideration of the matter be deferred in connection with the Declarations.

THE CHAIRMAN: We must come to that presently.

Mr. SAXON SNELL: I think, unless we are prepared to discuss them thoroughly now, the matter ought to be adjourned.

Mr. C. T. MILES [F.]: I should like to know, Mr. Chairman, whether your remarks about competitions come under the head of By-law 24. You referred just now, Sir, to a member who took part in a competition against the wishes of his brother architects. I am that man, but I think when the Council hear the facts they will not judge so hardly as the Chairman has just put it to the Meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: We cannot go into that question while discussing By-laws.

Mr. MILES: But we are precluded altogether from opening that question if you rule that under By-law 24 the question of competitions is settled.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are going on with that in the "Declarations."

Mr. J. NIXON HORSFIELD [A.]: As to competitions and advertising, it is merely to give the Council the discretionary powers which are so essential to them. There is no use in the Council passing resolutions if they have not the power to back them up by a reprimand.

A MEMBER: If such an important matter is to be dealt with by the Council, would it not strengthen their hands to have the support of members by taking a poll of the General Body?

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not follow you. The point is that members must be bound in effect by the published resolutions of the Council. That is a general principle which, I submit, is in the interests of the body generally.

A MEMBER: But before the Council take such a step would they not bring the matter before the General Body?

THE CHAIRMAN: Of course not; it would not then be a resolution of the Council.

Mr. JEMMETT [F.]: Would not that give the resolution the principal effect of a By-law?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. JEMMETT: Would it not be well for all these resolutions to be discussed or brought before us? If not I fear we should have to overhaul them. The Council in the past have published resolutions which are now obsolete; could you not undertake to overhaul the whole of them before this By-law comes into effect?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will undertake to do so.

A MEMBER: And submit them to a General Meeting?

THE CHAIRMAN: It depends upon whether it is in the discretion of the Council or not. We will undertake that the existing resolutions shall be carefully considered to see that they are in no sense contrary to the spirit of this By-law.

Mr. JEMMETT: I think that will satisfy members.

No. 24 was then put and agreed to.

Mr. MATT. GARbutt, speaking on No. 25: I spoke on a previous clause with regard to the adoption being by the unanimous vote of those voting. I think it would be reasonable and desirable to have a unanimous vote, or unanimity among those voting, in this case as in the other, and I move that that alteration be made.

THE CHAIRMAN: That would be very dangerous indeed. If you are going to say that no man shall ever be reprimanded for a serious breach unless everybody on the Council is unanimous, you will never get anybody reprimanded.

Mr. GARbutt: It is not the question of reprimand; it is that he may be suspended or expelled. A member may be reprimanded by a small majority apparently, and to this there is no objection; but suspension or expulsion is a very serious matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: It must be decided by a majority of at least two-thirds of those present, and in any case by the vote of at least twelve. That should be quite disciplinary enough. It is no pleasure to the Council to expel or suspend a man; and if two-thirds of a meeting of the Council, or at least twelve members, consider that he has been guilty of something contrary to the interests of the Institute, surely it is quite right that they should deal with it.

Mr. H. SHEPHERD [A.]: There is one important point with regard to this matter which seems to have been quite overlooked. The clause says: "Should the Council find *prima facie* grounds for further proceedings the Secretary shall send in a registered letter to the Member or Licentiate against whom the charge is preferred a copy of the same." As I understand it, if it is alleged that a man has been guilty of unprofessional conduct, and the matter is brought to the attention of the Council in a confidential letter, the Council are binding themselves under this By-law to send a copy of that letter to the person who is charged with the offence. That, I think, might give rise to a great deal of trouble, and the member who wrote the letter might find himself prosecuted for libel. I should like, as an Associate, to point out to Fellows that this clause requires very careful consideration.

THE CHAIRMAN: It does not say that a copy of the letter shall be sent, but a copy of the charge. The words are "against whom the charge is preferred a copy of the same"—that is, the charge. We are not to condemn the man unless he has an opportunity of answering the charge against him.

Mr. F. R. FARROW [F.]: The words of the By-law are, "Any charge must be in writing duly signed" and . . . "a copy of the same"—that is, that duly signed charge—must be sent to the member against whom the charge is preferred.

THE CHAIRMAN: We might alter the words "a copy of the same" to "a statement of the charge."

Mr. JEMMETT: The clause says "In any case of suspension or expulsion the fact shall be forthwith recorded in the JOURNAL of Proceedings, and, if the Council so decide, published in such newspapers as the Council may determine." In the event, however, of the Council taking someone back again, the By-law says that the Council shall "publish such decision in the JOURNAL and the newspapers as before provided if they so decide." That means in the first case that the expulsion may be published in every paper in Europe, and when the man is reinstated the fact need only be published in the JOURNAL.

THE CHAIRMAN: On the contrary, it is in "the newspapers as before provided."

Mr. JEMMETT: "If you so decide" the draft says; but suppose you do not? I think it would be fairer to publish the reinstatement in the same papers as the expulsion was published in.

THE CHAIRMAN: Cutting out the words "if they so decide"? I agree that these last four words should be omitted.

Mr. JEMMETT: Would that cover the case of a man in the provinces who is expelled and the fact is published in the daily London Press and there only, but his local paper copies it and makes a great fuss of it in his local town. Then when you reinstate him, you do not publish it in his local paper, but only in the London papers, and the local paper does not take the trouble to copy it. I suggest that you should be bound to publish the reinstatement in all the papers in which you published the expulsion and in such others as you may decide.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not think that is sound. You could specify its going into certain papers, but it might be copied in Australia or India, or any other distant country.

Mr. JEMMETT: Yes, but if the member points out the harm that has been done him, surely you might have the power to publish it in his local paper if you so decide.

Mr. K. GAMMELL: I think he would see to it that it was published in the local paper.

THE CHAIRMAN: It would be throwing on the Institute an obligation which would be most difficult to fulfil. I think your first point is a sound one, to omit "if they so decide," but I do not think the other point is.

Mr. EDWARD GREENOP [A.]: Have the Institute solicitors been consulted about this clause, as to its being safe for us to publish the expulsion in the newspapers?

THE CHAIRMAN: As a matter of fact the Institute solicitors have been consulted, and they tell us that it is a very dangerous thing to do. That is why we put in the words "if the Council so decide." There might be cases of offence so gross that we should publish it whether libel actions against us were likely to ensue or not; but there might be other cases where it would be very imprudent to do it, and it is for the Council to decide whether or not it shall be published in the public Press.

No. 25 as amended was then put and agreed to.

No. 26 was passed without discussion.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.], on Clause 27 being put, suggested two changes—first, that the Council should consist of forty-two members, so as to permit of there being six Associate Members on the Council instead of four; secondly, that the words "The two Past Presidents" should read "The two immediate Past Presidents," so as to avoid any contest as to which of the Past Presidents should be elected.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will take the last point first. The Council are of opinion that it is not wise to specify which of the Past Presidents. It may be that one who was not an immediate Past President might be so useful that it would be desirable he should be one of the two, and therefore it is left for the Council to select which of the Past Presidents they consider the most valuable for the Institute. Supposing, for instance, we have a particular matter coming on in Parliament, it might be thought desirable for that year to have on the Council a Past President who had particular influence on that subject, and therefore they would select him and one of the others. It would be wise to leave it in their discretion, because circumstances vary from year to year.

Mr. C. H. BRODIE [F.]: There is another reason why the proposal is sound. Supposing some very important matter had been settled by the Institute during the presidency of Mr. A. Four or five years afterwards that matter might come up again and it would be of the utmost importance to the Institute that Mr. A should then be on the Council to help them, and to help the Institute, in the consideration of that matter.

Mr. PERCY B. TUBBS [F.]: I should like to move both of the proposals put forward by Mr. Middleton—first, that the Council should consist of forty-two members; and, secondly, that the Past Presidents should be the immediate Past Presidents.

THE CHAIRMAN: I hope the Meeting will not take that line. Some of the Past Presidents absolutely refuse to serve

in any event, so that by passing such a resolution it would mean that you would only get one or perhaps neither.

Mr. HENRY T. HARGE [F.]: I should say the intention of the Council is that it should be the two immediate Past Presidents, and in most cases it would be. It is only to give the power to do something else.

Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, F.S.A. [F.]: Is it quite clear that these two Past Presidents are not to be elected as other members are?

THE CHAIRMAN: They are to be chosen by the Council, but will be elected.

Mr. A. R. JEMMETT: I should like to point out that the Council would not have the trouble you anticipate about the Presidents refusing to be nominated, because it would be an understood thing when a man was appointed President that it would entail serving on the Council afterwards for two years.

THE CHAIRMAN: Some of them, I am certain, would decline.

Mr. JEMMETT: Then we must suffer their loss. We can get along very well without the Past Presidents; we have done so up till now. The tendency of the Institute and of all progressive bodies should be to get in the younger men rather than bring back the older ones, unless there is some special reason to the contrary. I do not think sufficient reason has been given for retaining the Past Presidents, so that on the general principle I shall be pleased to support Mr. Tubbs's motion.

Mr. H. HEATHCOTE STATHAM [F.]: What is Mr. Middleton's reason for wanting the two last Past Presidents? Why should they be chosen more than any others?

Mr. C. E. HUTCHINSON [A.]: Are these two Past Presidents simply to be elected by the Council? I see no indication in the By-law as to how they are to be elected.

THE CHAIRMAN: We come to the mode of election in By-law 32. We are dealing now with the constitution of the Council.

Mr. HUBBARD: Would it not be better to put the motions separately? The one motion is that the Council should consist of forty-two.

Mr. K. GAMMELL [A.]: I suggest that, as you are increasing the number of Fellows who are to be members of the Council, you should increase also the Associate Members.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are not increasing the number of Fellows.

Mr. GAMMELL: It used to be thirty-eight members of the Council, and it is now to be forty.

THE CHAIRMAN: The added members are two Past Presidents.

Mr. GAMMELL: They are both Fellows, and as there is an increase in the older members of the Council there should be a proportionate increase in the Associates.

THE CHAIRMAN: For the moment let us discuss the question of the two Past Presidents.

Mr. MIDDLETON: I was asked my reason for selecting the two immediate Past Presidents. I agree that it is most advisable that Presidents should not immediately retire from the Council; they have possibly been of extreme use and ought to be retained. But, on the other hand, the selection of the two immediate Past Presidents instead of any others might prevent any ill-feeling at election time. You explain that they are not to be elected by the General Body, but as I read the By-laws I understood they were to be so elected, and a contest of this nature between Past Presidents seems most undesirable.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is why we did not propose it. If the Council were to invite two Past Presidents to assist at their deliberations, and these Past Presidents were to be put into competition with others, they would certainly decline to stand.

Mr. JOHN SLATER: It must be remembered that the President of the Institute, after his two years of office, during which he has devoted a very great deal of his time

to the Institute, may naturally not care to join the Council for the immediately succeeding years, but would be glad of a year or two's rest. After a time, however, we might be anxious to have him on the Council again, if matters in which he had special knowledge were coming to the fore. For that reason we think it undesirable to have the two immediate Past Presidents.

Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD: It might not, however, always be in the best interests of the Institute to have the same Past President renominated every year. I think there is some danger of that happening, and now is the time to avoid it, if possible. The question of two Past Presidents coming on to the Council has only come up quite recently, and if it be decided to have them, I personally am in favour of the two immediate Past Presidents.

After some further discussion the amendment was put to the vote and declared lost, nine being in favour and eighteen against. The original proposition was then put and carried.

Mr. SAXON SNELL proposed that the Council should consist of forty-four members, of whom four should be provided under a clause as follows: "One member being a Fellow of each Standing Committee elected by and at the first meeting of such Committee."

Mr. MIDDLETON: Would you not take Mr. Tubbs's amendment first—that the Council should consist of forty-two members? An amendment should be either passed or rejected before a further amendment is taken.

THE CHAIRMAN: We should be glad to hear what reasons there are for forty-two instead of forty.

Mr. K. GAMMELL: May I suggest that any increase should include Associate Members? The tendency seems to be to include more Fellows and no Associates at all. I think it would be doing a very graceful act to slightly increase the number of Associates on the Council.

Mr. HUBBARD: I have felt that we have treated the Associates with rather scant courtesy. In a large Council of forty members to have only four Associates seems as if they had been a little forgotten. I think the Fellows voting to-night might be generous to the extent of putting on two more Associates.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I point out that it is not a case of four Associates *versus* forty? There are only eighteen ordinary Members of Council who are Fellows of the Institute; the others are all *ex officio*. It is therefore eighteen to four. This question was discussed with the greatest fullness and with every desire to meet this view both by the By-laws Committee and by the Council, and it was felt that on the whole a working Council of eighteen Fellows and four Associates formed an excellent working Council, and it was desirable not to change it. It is a very good proportion, and, after all, I do not believe that the younger members desire the government of the Institute to be in junior hands. It is contrary to all practice.

Mr. HUBBARD: Is it really the fact that it is eighteen to four? Are not the twenty-two *ex-officio* members Fellows?

THE CHAIRMAN: They are Fellows, but they represent different interests.

Mr. HUBBARD: Nevertheless my statement is accurate, that the Council is composed of forty, of whom four only are Associates. I think that proportion is a very small one.

Mr. GAMMELL: I believe a great deal of the progress of the Institute is due to the younger men. What I say is not intended antagonistically, but I suggest that there are very many more than four Associates who are worthy to sit on the Council of the Institute.

THE CHAIRMAN: Nobody doubts that every Associate is worthy of a seat on the Council, but that is a different point entirely.

Mr. J. NIXON HORSFIELD: May I suggest, Sir, that when you said the Institute did not want to be governed by juniors you were speaking against the motion that there should be more Associates on the Council? Nevertheless,

the Associates do want to have a reasonable proportion. An extra two on the Council would be a very small concession at this stage.

The Chairman putting the question to the vote—viz. that the Council should include six Associate-Members instead of four—the Meeting decided in favour by sixteen votes to six, and the amendment was declared carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: That raises the Council to forty-two members.

Mr. SAXON SNELL moved that the Council shall consist of forty-six members, the additional four to be provided in a clause as follows: "One member who shall be a Fellow of each Standing Committee elected by and at the first meeting of such committee." The Committees, Mr. Snell explained, have frequently before them questions of importance which are discussed at great length and with great trouble. Members were elected on these Committees *ad hoc* because they were supposed to be particularly qualified to deal with the questions coming before them. After much time and trouble had been spent in considering certain matters they must be sent up to the Council before anything can be done, and it has happened over and over again that those questions have simply died out and nothing has been done. The reason is that Members of the Council do not appreciate what has moved the Committee to make their recommendations. It would be a great advantage, therefore, if a member of the Committee could be deputed to attend the Council and explain their views. He could see no way of doing this except by making a member of the Committee a Member of Council. If any other way could be suggested he should be quite willing to fall in with it.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I suggest that if on the Practice Committee you have Members of Council it would be prudent, and it was always the custom years ago, to elect either as your Chairman or Vice-Chairman a Member of Council so that he might fully represent the Committee's views before the Council?

Mr. BRODIE: That is exactly what he cannot do as a rule; he misrepresents the views of the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it the fact that when you elect a Member of Council as your Chairman or Vice-Chairman he misrepresents your views?

Mr. BRODIE: I say it is most decidedly.

Mr. MATT. GARBUTT: Very often among the members of Standing Committees there is no Member of Council, so that the Committee could not select a member of Council if they wanted to. That being so, I second Mr. Saxon Snell's motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am afraid you cannot do this; under the Charter the Members of Council must be elected at a General Meeting.

Mr. GARBUTT: Including the two Past Presidents?

Mr. LEONARD STOKES: The two Past Presidents are elected in the same way as the representative of the Architectural Association is elected; they all go upon the voting list.

THE CHAIRMAN: Everyone must go on the voting list, but you cannot elect Members of Council at the Standing Committees.

Mr. GARBUTT: I suggest it would be no more impossible than to elect under sub-section (e), "One Fellow or Associate of the Royal Institute as representative of the Architectural Association (London)."

THE CHAIRMAN: No; because you do not elect your Practice Committee until the same day as you elect your Council; therefore you cannot in an anticipatory way elect the Council, whereas the Architectural Association itself knows who is to be its representative.

Mr. GARBUTT: This is an unfortunate difficulty which would be overcome if the Institute wished to overcome it.

Mr. SAXON SNELL: I shall raise the question another day.

No. 27 as amended was then put as a whole and agreed to.

The Meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Adjourned Special General Meeting, 14th June.

MR. JAMES S. GIBSON in the Chair.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting having been confirmed,

THE CHAIRMAN put to the Meeting By-law No. 28.

MR. A. R. JEMMETT [F.] said he wished to propose that neither of the two Past Presidents added to the Council under Clause (b) of By-law 27 should be eligible to serve on the Council for more than three successive years. Would it be in order to move the addition of such a provision to By-law 28?

THE CHAIRMAN said that the By-law before the Meeting was intended to deal exclusively with the term of office of the President, but that Mr. Jemmett's proposition might be dealt with in a fresh By-law.

MR. C. H. BRODIE [F.]: I have given notice of an addition I propose to move to No. 31, limiting the period of service of ordinary members of Council, and my proposition would affect Past Presidents equally with the other members of the Council.

MR. JEMMETT: Have I your assurance, Mr. Chairman, that my motion regarding the two Past Presidents may be dealt with in connection with the duration of service of the ordinary members of Council?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

By-laws 28, 29, and 30 were put and carried respectively without further discussion.

MR. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.] suggested that this was the right place for the insertion of a new clause dealing with the period of office of ordinary members of Council. The clause he suggested might read as follows: "No person shall be eligible to serve on the Council for more than three years in succession, unless he be elected as President, Vice-President, or Honorary Secretary."

THE CHAIRMAN suggested that this might be moved as a fresh clause preceding No. 31.

MR. HERBARD: In order that Mr. Middleton's suggestion may be discussed I beg to move it formally as a proposition.

MR. BRODIE: That, I suggest, should follow No. 31; I have already given notice of a motion that the following provision be added to No. 31: "but no member of Council who has filled the office for six successive years shall be eligible for re-election as a member of Council until the expiration of two years from the termination of his tenure of office."

MR. MIDDLETON: That comes to much the same thing as my three years with one year's interval.

MR. MAX CLARKE [F.]: And I have a resolution to propose that no ordinary member of Council shall serve for more than two consecutive years; and that he shall not be eligible to serve again until after the lapse of a further two years. This would come in better as an addendum to No. 31.

MR. MIDDLETON agreed that his suggestion as proposed by Mr. Hubbard might come, not as a fresh clause, but as an addendum to No. 31.

MR. BRODIE, rising at the invitation of the Chairman to speak on his motion, said that his proposal was no new idea. Eleven years ago, in the JOURNAL for the 7th May 1898, there appeared a letter from himself advocating something of the same kind. He stated in that letter that one member of the Council had been on for fourteen consecutive sessions, another for thirteen, two for twelve, two for eleven, two for ten, two for nine, two for eight, and one for seven, all these being consecutive sessions. One member nominated in 1898 for a seat on the Council had been on it as long ago as 1881; and out of the list he had just read three members were still on the Council. That meant that of those gentlemen one of them had already been on the Council twenty-three years, another had been on nineteen years, and another had been on eighteen years. One effect of his letter was almost immediate. Mr. Thomas Blashill, whom he met a few days afterwards, admitted that he was

right. "Some of us," he said, "stay too long on the Council; I am going off," and he went off. He (the speaker) did not believe that it was to the benefit of the Institute that any man should be on the Council over twenty years. In his opinion the highest standard of good work in the architectural profession had been reached in the Architectural Association of London. And the reason was obvious: it was because the Association had—and always had had, he believed—a rule that only a certain number of members of the Council might be re-elected each year, and a certain number must go off after a definite period—viz. three years. He admitted, however, that a period of three years on the Council of the Institute was not sufficient. A member could only pick up the threads of the work on the Council during a period of three years. Therefore he suggested six years, following the period laid down for the Hon. Secretaryship in the preceding clause, but he did not wish to tie them down to six years; they might make it seven or eight if they liked. Again, if a man had been a member of the Council for six years and had proved himself to be particularly useful on the Council, he could then be put on as a Vice-President for four years, which would make a total of ten years' service. That, he thought, ought to be the limit. This unfortunately was not a point upon which the Associates could vote; he had always wished that it were, because he felt, and felt very strongly, that the position to which the Institute had recently attained could be traced directly from the time when the Associates were given the right to vote upon other questions. He was inclined to go further and say, not only that it could be traced to the time when Associates were given the vote, but that it was directly traceable to the fact that they had a vote. It had gradually come to be considered that when a man got on to the Council he had secured a life appointment. That was a pity, for the members of Council did very arduous work—all honour to them for it!—and in their own interests it was essential that some limit should be set to the period of such work. He made the statement about it being considered a life appointment with some regret, but with some reason, because one of the saddest things he had ever seen in that room was when a very old and very much respected member of the Council, who by the accident of the voting had not been re-elected, stood up and tried to make some remarks and absolutely broke down. That was a regrettable sight, because why should a man who had done such magnificent work for the Institute regret so keenly that another should take his place? If the electorate did not choose to re-elect him, that was their business, and he ought to have been glad to seek a dignified retirement. Members who had served on the Council and were nominated to serve again seemed to look upon it as a slur if they were not re-elected. He would therefore do away with the reason for such a feeling and say that when a man had been so many years on the Council he should retire automatically. The speaker, in conclusion, moved his resolution as above.

MR. MAURICE B. ADAMS [F.] seconded. Any institution, he said, to be successful must work on the broadest possible basis. By ensuring fresh men on the Council from time to time they did not necessarily lose the experience and the advantage of the advice of those who had served on the Council but who had retired from it; their interest surely was not limited to the fact that they happened to hold office; they were always available, and prepared to come forward, as they had done on many occasions, to give the Institute the benefit of their advice and experience. He ventured to suggest also that the more men were brought in and passed through the Council the wider would that essential basis of working be, and the larger consequently would be the interest members would take in it. Many men in the profession at the present moment took exceedingly little interest in the Institute, and this was much to the Institute's detriment. Mr. Brodie's proposal if passed would afford

an opportunity to many others of coming into the Council and bringing fresh ideas into it. In saying this he did not wish to reflect upon those who had been so long on the Council, but for the good of the Institute they ought to make room for others and so induce them to take an interest in the Institute by their practical co-operation. What they were now advocating appeared to be brought within reasonable practical politics by the Address of the President at the opening of the present Session, when he stated that a scheme was on foot to quicken the rotation of members on the Council. Therefore it could come as no surprise to those members of the Council who possibly did not agree with the proposal now before the Meeting. He himself was prepared to suggest three years as the term of service; but he quite agreed that a new councillor required some little time to get into the work, and that a longer term might be desirable. He thought also that the resolution ought to be retrospective, and that those who had been on the Council for so many years should not take a new lease of life. If they had been on twenty years and were now to have another six years, that would be twenty-six years. The By-law ought to be retrospective in its working, and with that idea he would second the amendment.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.]: With regard to its being retrospective, the By-law would come into force directly it is approved, and when the next election comes on those who have been more than six years on the Council would have to retire in favour of new men.

Mr. MAX CLARKE [F.] said he quite agreed with Mr. Brodie's most admirable remarks. Speaking on behalf of the younger members of the profession, he considered it quite legitimate that they should strive to get into the position of assisting in the management of the greatest architectural body in the British Empire. If they had not some idea of that kind, he took it that they were either too busy making money or were too much satisfied with their own position to trouble about the Institute at all. In his opinion this was not a personal matter. The personal element must be forgotten in a question of this kind. They knew perfectly well that there were men on the Council who could not be bettered; but on the other hand there were just as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, and it was these fish they wanted to find. If he, or any other member, or any member of the Council, died to-morrow, it would not make the smallest difference in the world to the Institute as an Institute. Others would fill their places and things would go on precisely the same as before. No one could take exception to the resolution as not being perfectly reasonable, because the same system was in operation in other similar bodies. Theirs, he supposed, was about the most conservative body in existence, but this was only just a slight change, and it would have most beneficial results.

Mr. H. A. SACHELL [F.] said that, while entirely supporting Mr. Brodie's remarks, he felt that the personal element unfortunately must always come into a matter of this kind. A seat on the Council had by some of the older members come to be considered probably a matter largely of prescriptive right, and it might be graceful to those members if the movers of the resolution would accept a modification that the rule should not apply to the present Council. That would remove any possibility of objection. Large changes like that proposed might be very desirable, but there was a good old proverb which said, "If you want to make haste, go slowly."

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not know whether it is Mr. Brodie's intention, but if the amendment is passed in the form in which it is proposed it would naturally be retrospective, and it would wipe out a large number of the present Council.

Mr. BRODIE: That is the idea.

THE CHAIRMAN: Might it not be made operative from the time when the By-law is passed, so that six years from that time the men might drop automatically off the Council?

Mr. MIDDLETON: May I point out that, if you did that, a great number would have to go out on the same occasion six years hence, that is, all who had not been replaced by other names. They might form more than a fair proportion. It might meet the case to have some arrangement by which a certain proportion should go out by ballot on the first one or two occasions.

Mr. SACHELL: I should be quite prepared to propose as an amendment that it should not be retrospective.

Mr. HENRY T. HARE [F.] said he must express his dissent from what Mr. Brodie and others had said, that the members of the Council considered they had a vested interest. It was gratifying to a man who was elected year after year to feel that he was held in high estimation by his colleagues, but there was no sense of a vested interest of any kind whatever. When the Committee responsible for these By-laws began their work they had it in their mind, he believed, to make a regulation limiting the term of office of members of the Council. They were unanimous in their desire to formulate workable regulations, and the matter was discussed, he believed, more than any other part of the By-laws. Numerous schemes were drafted, but in every one some practical difficulty was discovered. If it began from a certain date, as had been proposed, it meant that the whole of the Council would retire at once at the end of the three years or six years, whichever it might be; hence there would be an entirely new Council, and continuity in the work would be lost. If one-third went off every year and were eligible for re-election after an interval of one year there was nothing to prevent that third from coming back at the expiration of the year, and they would get the same sort of cycle going on again—they would only have enlarged it by half a dozen men. One third of the eighteen members could come back if the Council liked to renominate them and the members liked to re-elect them.

Mr. BRODIE: But that has not been proposed.

Mr. HARE: I was only giving that as one practical way of carrying out your suggestion. Continuing, Mr. Hare said that the present arrangement seemed to him the most democratic they could possibly have; they could have an absolutely new Council every year if they wished. If, however, they passed a By-law of this kind they would be merely imposing a disability on the electorate. If there were one or several members whom the electorate thought had been long enough on the Council and ought not to be re-elected, they voted against those members, and then the By-law did not come into operation. When, however, they thought a man who was on should stop there and they wanted to keep him on, they would not be able to have him because the By-law would be against it. Another point: it had been instanced that several members had been on the Council a great number of years. He could assure them, however, that those members who had sat on the Council longest were held to be the most useful and the most indispensable members on the Council.

Mr. BRODIE asked why it should be laid down in the By-laws that the President should not serve more than two years, nor the Honorary Secretary more than six years?

Mr. HARE said it was not necessary for him to enter into that; that was a different question. Another point, he believed, which weighed with the By-laws Committee was that as a result of a Council which should change entirely in a few years they would arrive eventually at a body whose personnel would be exclusive of the names of well-known men, and that fact might be detrimental to the influence of the Institute outside. They were advised that this actually had happened in the case of other similar bodies which had adopted a regulation of this kind; that it had been very detrimental to them, and that they had very much regretted having taken such a course. Those were mainly the considerations which influenced the Committee in abandoning the idea of making any change. He thought that the six years proposed by Mr. Brodie was open to much

less objection than the three years, because it gave a reasonable time for men to get acquainted with the work of the Institute; but at the same time he thought that any definite limit of that kind was likely to prove detrimental to the influence of the Institute.

Mr. MAURICE B. ADAMS [F.]: Supposing—which I think very unlikely—that the Council should be deprived altogether of well-known names, might we not, as independent members, still possess the right to nominate some of those who are now on the Council, or some other eminent architects? There is no reason why those names should not be brought forward in precisely the same manner as at present. The difficulty Mr. Hare points out of our losing men who have been on the Council for some while, unless they were continually to be eligible as they are at present, keeps up this very personal feeling which I want to see avoided. We do not like to vote against such candidates; I myself continue to vote for certain individuals because I know they have been very valuable and that their experience is very desirable; but, at the same time, if this came into working order I should be very glad, because I want to get rid of that personal narrowness of idea. We are dealing with the Institute, not with the particular men who happen to be on the Council. I must say I am not converted by what Mr. Hare has said.

Mr. MIDDLETON suggested that the following might meet the case: "That one-sixth of the ordinary members of the Council shall retire each year and not be eligible for re-election for two years, those retiring to be seniors in service, and in the event of equality of seniority the rotation to be decided by lot."

Mr. BRODIE: If agreed to, I would suggest that the provision should not come into operation until 1911.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL, *Vice-President*, said he hoped everyone present would dismiss from his mind any idea that members of the Council felt that they had any vested interest whatever in the Council seats. Year by year every member of the Council was put up for election; if he were returned he felt honoured by the confidence reposed in him; if he were not returned he felt he had relief from labour. It must be assumed that the reason members re-elected members of Council was because they thought they were useful to them. As Mr. Hare had told the Meeting, this subject had received the most careful consideration both from the Committee and from the Council with the idea of meeting the suggestion made by the President in his Address. The practical difficulties, however, were very great. For instance, Mr. Middleton suggested that one-sixth of the Council should retire every year. That meant that in six years not a single member of the present Council would be on. Let them think what that meant. They wanted new blood on the Council. But it was said that after one year's relegation the same men would come back. It must be one of two things: either the new blood must come in to stay, or the same men were to go back after a year, when they will have lost touch with the work of the Council. He begged them to try to think that out clearly. Either the men were to go off and new blood was to come in, or else it was a farce to say that any new blood was to come in at all. If they wanted the new blood to come in and stop, it followed that when they wanted the three to go off in a year they meant to say: "We replace that three by new blood, which new blood is to stop in." Thus his first proposition was sound, that at the end of six years all the present members of the Council would have gone off, because it would be an insult to the new blood to say: "Come in for a year and then go away when we get the old men back." Another point: If this proposal were passed, that no member was to serve more than six years, they got exactly the same result; all the men now on would in six years be off. Let them look at the Council List, and they would see whether the members were men they would like to have on the Council, or whether in six

years they would like to have an entirely new set. Furthermore, the Council had been distinctly advised by their solicitors that where this scheme had been tried it had prejudiced the institutions—for there were two—very seriously indeed.

Mr. BRODIE: What time do you suggest?

Mr. HALL: If there were to be compulsory retirement at all, it should certainly not be under ten years or twelve years. He was arguing from a strictly business point of view, because after all the Institute was a business, and if it were not well managed it would suffer. They had the most democratic constitution possible in having the power to change the Council every year. It was done some ten years ago; nearly every member was turned off.

Mr. BRODIE: Greatly to the disadvantage of the Institute.

Mr. HALL: If the principle is determined here that in the course of a certain number of years the whole Council shall be changed, then the matter would have to be worked out in Committee to see how it could be done.

Mr. ARTHUR CROW [F.] said he hoped the Meeting would very seriously consider Mr. Brodie's proposal before they voted for it. It would be most disastrous, he thought, to the interests of the Institute if at any period a member of the Council should be compulsorily retired from that office. He would give an illustration. At present negotiations were proceeding between the Council of the Institute and the London County Council on the question of the Bill now before Parliament with regard to steel-frame construction, and one of the members of the Council present that evening had taken a most active part in that matter. He thought members would agree that if that gentleman were removed from the Council at the present time nothing could be more to the disadvantage of the Institute. It was in the highest interests of the Institute that at any rate a certain number of gentlemen actively engaged and interested in the work of the Institute should remain on the Council. The Institute was the gainer from having on the Council such men as the late Mr. Blashill. He was just the kind of man who would retire when the slightest intimation was given that his presence was not required. There had been no one more keenly alive to the interests of the Institute than the late Mr. Blashill, and it was most unfortunate that such a man should have had to retire from the Council. He was heartily in sympathy with the suggestion that new blood was required on the Council, but that could be achieved without making the men who were most keenly interested in the Institute go to the rear. It might be easy to arrange, if they wished, that every year so many members should be new to the Council. But they should not force off anybody whom the Institute thought it worth while to retain. They might have a regulation to remove from the Council members who were so busy that they had no time to attend to the duties of the Council, or others who had lost interest in it; those for instance who did not attend the Council meetings might very well retire in favour of members who were more actively in sympathy with the work. If anything were to be done he would suggest that of the eighteen members of Council they might say that at least six should not have served on the Council during the previous year.*

Mr. A. SAXON SNELL [F.] said he thought that the main point had not been touched upon by any of the speakers so far. As Mr. Hare and Mr. Hall pointed out, theirs was the most democratically elected Council they could possibly have, and as such it ought to be perfect; but the difficulty was that the Council themselves nominated a great many of the members. That would be all right so far, but unfortunately a very large number of the electorate knew

* This proposal I find to be almost identical in form with one of the articles of the District Surveyors' Association, which runs as follows:—"The Committee shall consist of eighteen members, of whom not more than twelve shall have served in

nothing about the members, and thought that anybody the Council recommended was good enough. He should like to suggest that, to meet this demand to have new blood on the Council, the Council be restricted to nominating twelve only; and if the other members of Council were so good it should be quite open for, say, some seven outside members to propose their names. If the Council themselves nominated only twelve, that would go a long way to meet this objection.

Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS [F.] said he had been about to make the same suggestion. This ought to be carried out by an alteration in the next By-law, that the House List should contain so many fresh names. By that means the General Body would be given the opportunity of proposing any one they pleased, whether he had served twenty years or five years. He thought an arrangement of that nature would quite meet the case. They might put a limit if they wished, that a certain number of members who had served for more than six years should not be nominated.

Mr. W. HENRY WHITE [F.] said he thought Mr. Hall's statement had appealed to a good many of them. At the same time there was a great deal to be said on the other side. He thought Mr. Middleton's suggestion a good one, and in order that it might be discussed he would propose it, viz. "That one-sixth of the members of the Council shall retire each year and not be eligible for re-election for two years, those retiring to be the seniors in service, and in the event of equality of seniority the rotation to be settled by lot."

Mr. PENEY B. TUNNS [F.] seconded.

Mr. MATT. GARBUTT [F.] said he desired to support Mr. Brodie's amendment. Generally speaking, he was in agreement with Mr. Hall in nearly everything he said, but he certainly did not follow him on one point. Mr. Hall said that when members of the Council who had been on duty for many years found themselves rejected, they did not mind at all; they felt they were to be relieved from labour. Afterwards he said that new men on the Council, if not re-elected, would be insulted. He did not see why the new men should take as an insult that which was no insult to the senior members. There was, he felt, a great difficulty in the minds of many of them in entirely getting rid of the personal element in considering the voting list. They had there the names of Members of Council of long standing for whom they entertained the greatest respect, and they certainly did feel very unwilling to vote against them. The result was that they did not vote against them, and so they got elected again and again. That might be all right from some points of view, but he certainly thought that the change proposed by Mr. Brodie would be very desirable, and an event alluded to that evening showed one probable advantage of agreeing to Mr. Brodie's suggestion. The Council one year did something which a good many members, particularly among the younger men, disapproved of: the result was that an extreme measure was taken and practically all the Council were thrown out—a most regrettable thing, and certainly to the detriment of the Institute. He did not think that sort of thing would occur if there was an automatic arrangement by which new blood regularly found its way on to the Council. As regards what Mr. Hall said, that in six years' time the whole of the present Council would under Mr. Brodie's scheme of necessity be gone, that was a mistake, because although a man who had been on six years would have to retire, if he were a very good man he could be re-elected after an interval of two years. Therefore they might get about two-thirds of the present Council back again at the end of the next six years' period. Those among the younger men who were least worth retaining would doubtless not survive more than a year or two, but the best of the old men would doubtless be put back again.

the same capacity during the previous year." We have found this arrangement to work extremely well.—ARTHUR CROW.

Mr. Crow's contention that members of Council ought to go on serving continuously hardly squared with his tacit consent to the retirement of the Honorary Secretary at the end of six years. He himself did not quite see why the Honorary Secretary should be turned out and apparently be ineligible again if the same rule were not applied elsewhere. Mr. Brodie's proposal, he considered, had many arguments in its favour and very few against it.

Mr. JOHN SLATER [F.] said he was perfectly aware that he was "the Old Man of the Sea" on the Council, and he would assure every member who had spoken that he did not feel that his remarks were in the slightest degree personal. If he were outside the Council he should probably have the same feelings himself. As a matter of fact, he was on the Council because he could not help it. He had frequently, when asked to stand again, pointed out that he had been on long enough, and expressed his wish to retire. His colleagues, however, had pressed him to stand, and he had been elected, not by the Council, but by the whole body of members of the Institute. That was why he had remained on the Council so long. He could not help thinking that the scheme of compulsory retirement would be very deleterious to the interests of the Institute. If the proposal were carried and the By-law made retrospective the whole of the present members of the Council must go out in six years, and he had been long enough on the Council to feel that that certainly would not be in the interests of the Institute. The Council, years ago, when drawing up the House List always used to have before it the list of attendances of members of the Council for the past year, and members who from other engagements, or ill health, or other cause had not been able to attend were not put into the House List. He thought Mr. Douglass Mathews' suggestion really seemed a possible way out of the difficulty. A certain amount of continuity in the governing body was undoubtedly necessary, and a certain amount of new blood was wanted. The difficulty was that the electorate did not know who were the men who really did the work on the Council. He himself under the circumstances should of course refrain from voting against Mr. Brodie's motion. They wanted new blood, but they did not necessarily want certain individuals to go off *ex necessitate rei*, because they could not be re-elected. He thought a possible way out of the difficulty would be this. The number of ordinary members of the Council was eighteen, and the next By-law No. 32 said that the Council were to put forward a House List, which was to comprise twenty-two Fellows and six Associates; and if this By-law were slightly modified so that the list put forward by the Council should not contain more than twelve names of the existing eighteen, letting the Council decide which names they would put forward and which they would not, that would be a real way out of the difficulty, because any member of the Institute who thought that the names which were not put forward of the past Council included those of members whom the Institute, or certain members of the Institute, desired to be re-elected, they could of course nominate them before the election came on: this would leave the Council free to do what the Council was really the only body able to do, to indicate to the general body of electors the members of Council who they thought had been doing the best work for the Institute. If they could devise some means by which the Council's List should not necessarily include all the old names he thought they would get out of the difficulty, and a method might be devised which would be satisfactory, both to the outside members of the Institute who wanted new blood, and to those members who thought that the continuity of the business of the Institute ought to be preserved.

Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS [F.] said that perhaps he ought to mention now that he was going to propose on No. 32, after the words "and Associate Members of Council respec-

tively," to add the following: "but should not include six members of their number who have served on the Council for more than six years."

Mr. H. V. LANCHESTER [F.] said he was quite in sympathy with Mr. Brodie, and he only wanted to ask him one question: Did he feel that if a man was necessary to the Institute there was no objection to his going forward to the office of Vice-President?

Mr. BRODIE: Certainly not; that is what I should hope for.

Mr. LANCHESTER: Although I am quite in sympathy with you, I think this proposition utterly superfluous. As a matter of fact, I myself am the only member on the Council who comes under your ban. I have the list before me, and it shows that I am the only member who has at the present time served more than six years in one position on the Council.

Mr. BRODIE: Then in that case Mr. Hall's proposition falls to the ground, because there would be no great change next year.

Mr. LANCHESTER said he thought Mr. Mathews's proposal quite met the case, because in the past history of the Council there were only two instances, he believed, where a member had exceeded six years, and there were numerous instances where a member had been on for two or three years and then gone off. It had been an event of such rare occurrence in the past that the slightest alteration in the method of appointment of the Council would practically extinguish it. Therefore it seemed hardly worth while to devise a complicated system, with possible disadvantages, when the event against which the system was directed hardly ever occurred.

Mr. A. R. JEMMETT [F.] appealed to Mr. Brodie to accept Mr. White's amendment. If that were carried, the difficulty about sweeping off the old Council in a body, which no one wished to do, would be got over, and the end desired be obtained by a much better means. He should support the amendment for other reasons than those brought forward that evening. At the last Annual General Meeting, after Mr. Woodward's criticisms of the Report, the retiring senior Vice-President, speaking in defence of the Council, pointed out the immense sacrifice of time and labour entailed on the members of the Council; that all the work they did was solely and entirely in the interests of the Institute without personal gain of any kind or sort; that some of the busiest men in the profession gave up an enormous amount of time which at the ordinary scale of charge would work out at something like £1,500 or £2,000 a year. This was a splendid example of self-sacrifice, but the question was, ought they to accept it?—had they any right to accept these sacrifices?—were they justified in taking advantage of such good nature? This was a professional, not a philanthropic society, and he maintained that the Institute should not entail such sacrifices on some of the busiest men in the profession. It was, too, entirely unnecessary, as there were other men whose time was not so valuable who would do the work quite as well. This amendment would help to protect these gentlemen from being imposed upon, and he appealed to everybody who appreciated the services these members had rendered the Institute to show their appreciation by voting for the amendment.

Mr. BRODIE: I understand from members of the Council who are present and have spoken that if it were made a question for the By-laws Committee to consider that the limit of years a member may serve as an ordinary member should be nine, it would meet with general approval.

Mr. MAURICE ADAMS said, as the seconder of Mr. Brodie's amendment, he would like to facilitate an agreement on this question by saying that he was prepared to accept Mr. White's proposition. Mr. Hall had told them that this by-law in the draft had been considered with the greatest care by the Council, and they had come to the conclusion that the President was wrong when he announced that there would be a rotation of members; it was evident that the

objectors to the President's promise were sticking to their colours right manfully. He had seconded Mr. Brodie's amendment, but he was quite prepared to accept Mr. White's; and as long as they ensured what they were intending to have he should be satisfied. The Council had had an opportunity of discussing the matter and advising members, and this insufficient by-law was all they had brought forward. He himself had not been at all convinced by what Mr. Hall, Mr. Slater, or Mr. Hare had said.

Mr. HARE observed that the proposal formulated in the amendment was a much more complicated matter to work out when they got down to figures than its supporters seemed to think, and he appealed to them to modify the amendment in such a way that it would be open to the Committee who had considered the matter to put it into a workable shape. As worded, he was afraid it could not be made to work at all, and it would be better to withdraw it than to saddle the By-laws with an impracticable regulation.

A MEMBER: It has not been found impracticable at the A.A. Why should it be here?

THE CHAIRMAN said he would endeavour to put the points that each of the proposers of amendments had brought before them. In the first place they would find by reading By-law 31 that this proposal, or any proposal, applied only to the eighteen Fellows who are members of the Council.

Mr. BRODIE: And six Associates.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your amendment, as drafted, does not apply to them.

Mr. MIDDLETON: I intended it to apply. Mr. White's amendment should read, "The ordinary members and Associate members."

THE CHAIRMAN, continuing, said that the proposal Mr. Brodie had brought forward distinctly limited his proposal to a six years' membership, with a one, two, or more years' interval before members should be again eligible for election to the Council. As Mr. Brodie put it, that proposal was applicable to the Fellows of the Council, being eighteen in number. If Mr. Brodie now wished to amend it so as to include the six Associates he was quite willing to accept it. But before going any further he must point out that a crude proposal of this kind limiting a tenure of office to six years with a two years' interval would have to be referred to the By-laws Committee. The Meeting must give them the spirit of what they intended; the By-laws Committee would then lick it into shape and submit it again to the General Body. Whatever proposition was passed must be dealt with in that way. Mr. White's proposition was of a different type, and practically meant a change every year of one-sixth of the *personnel* of the members and Associate members of the Council, with a two years' interval. Mr. Brodie seemed almost inclined to withdraw his amendment in favour of Mr. White's.

Mr. BRODIE: I shall vote for Mr. White's, and see what happens.

THE CHAIRMAN said he would read to the Meeting the original proposal of the By-laws Committee, which was very similar to Mr. White's proposal, but attained the same object in a slightly different way. It was true that the President in his Address had spoken of some proposal to quicken the rotation of members of the Council, and the matter had received most careful consideration, with the result that the by-law was put forward in the form now before them. The By-laws Committee's original proposal read: "Every year the three members of the Council who have had the longest current tenure of their seats become ineligible for a period of one year. In the event of there being more than three whose current unbroken continuity of office shall be the same, then the three who have been longest on the Council become ineligible." That practically was a sixth of the eighteen members who by seniority became ineligible, and seemed a very similar proposal to that

of Mr. White. The third proposition—that intended to be brought forward by Mr. Douglass Mathews on No. 32—was that the number of names put forward by the Council on the House List should be restricted, say, to twelve, and that other members might be nominated by the General Body. In these three different propositions entirely different principles were involved, and they ought to make up their minds as to which of the principles they intended to adopt. If, for instance, they carried Mr. White's motion they obviously could not on Clause 32 carry Mr. Douglass Mathews's, as the machinery provided in No. 32 would be governed by the amendment proposed to No. 31. Again, if they adopted Mr. Brodie's amendment it would be equally impossible to adopt Mr. Douglass Mathews's.

Mr. SAXON SNELL: On a point of order, can Mr. Mathews make his proposal on No. 32 as an amendment now?

Mr. DOUGLASS MATHEWS: My object was to give the intimation that I intended to move the amendment referred to on No. 32, but I do not see that it is possible to do so until No. 31 is disposed of. The amendment I have given notice of would probably influence the voting on No. 31.

Mr. W. Henry White's amendment was then put from the Chair as follows: "One sixth of the ordinary members and Associate members of the Council shall retire each year, and shall not be eligible for re-election for two years, those retiring to be the seniors in service, and in the event of equality of seniority the rotation to be decided by lot."

Upon a show of hands the numbers were declared as follows: For the amendment, 16; Against, 10.

THE CHAIRMAN having declared the amendment carried, it was pointed out by Mr. Slater that under By-law 62 a proposition affecting a By-law must be carried by a majority of at least two-thirds of those present having a right to vote and voting thereon. The sixteen declared to have carried the amendment did not constitute a two-thirds majority, and the amendment was therefore lost.

After some discussion, the Chairman decided that as there had been some misconception with regard to the two-thirds majority, he would again put the amendment to the vote. This was done and resulted in the amendment being carried by a two-thirds majority—16 for, 8 against.

THE CHAIRMAN proceeding to put Mr. White's amendment as the substantive motion,

Mr. DOUGLASS MATHEWS proposed that the Meeting should consider No. 32 before finally voting upon No. 31. He would then be enabled to bring forward his amendment.

Mr. SAXON SNELL: I second Mr. Mathews's proposal that we consider No. 32 now.

Mr. SLATER: May I point out to Mr. Mathews that he can raise the question he wishes on an amendment to this as a substantive motion? He can move that the retirement of the six members be not by seniority, but be left to the Council to decide.

Mr. DOUGLASS MATHEWS: That does not quite meet my view. My idea is that the House List should contain the names of so many as are laid down here, but that six of the members who had served on the Council more than six years should not be included on the House List. That would not prohibit anyone proposing the re-election of any member of the Council. By that means they could still nominate any members of the Council who were thought desirable or important. The amendment just carried would shut out the six older members after six years. That is most undesirable.

Mr. MAURICE ADAMS said he must oppose Mr. Mathews's proposal, because it would leave it open to the Council to stultify the whole business by simply renominating themselves the members that had retired. The Meeting would do well to stand by what they had just decided upon. He could not imagine what they were all frightened at. Did they think the Institute could not go on unless they returned again precisely the same persons who now happened to be on the Council? He most respectfully

protested against that. The wider their base the better it would be for the Institute. He had knowledge of a great many architects whom they might all be proud to have on the Council. There were men from the provinces who had practices in London and had London offices—one in particular he had in mind who, he was sorry to say, had not been elected this time. They had done a healthy thing in passing Mr. White's amendment, and he begged them to stick to it for the best interests of the Institute on broader lines.

Mr. JEMMETT: Would it not be more in order to put Mr. White's amendment as a substantive motion, and let Mr. Mathews's come on afterwards. Possibly the arrangement Mr. Mathews suggests could be adopted, although Mr. White's be passed as a substantive motion.

Mr. CROW: If Mr. Douglass Mathews's proposal is not supported, I should certainly propose, as an amendment to the substantive motion, that the members who retire should be those who receive the fewest votes of the electorate. The scrutineers would report the results of the election and knock off the four lowest of the successful candidates, and put in their places the four highest of the unsuccessful men.

Mr. A. S. TAYLER [A.] protested against the Council's being charged with such an invidious duty as that which Mr. Douglass Mathews's proposal would put upon them.

Mr. DOUGLASS MATHEWS: My suggestion is that six of the members who have served on the Council for more than six years should not be put on the House List. I think that answers the last speaker's objection.

Mr. CROW seconded Mr. Mathews's proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your proposal, Mr. Douglass Mathews, is an amendment to the substantive motion.

THE SECRETARY: The substantive motion is: "That one-sixth of the ordinary members and Associate-members of the Council shall retire each year and shall not be eligible for re-election for two years, those retiring to be the seniors in service, and in the event of an equality of seniority the rotation to be decided by lot."

Mr. DOUGLASS MATHEWS: My amendment then would be that the words "and shall not be eligible for re-election for two years" be omitted.

Mr. SAXON SNELL seconded the amendment.

A MEMBER: May I point out that, according to the amendment, the members who have to retire would never be eligible for election again?

THE CHAIRMAN: It is obvious that they would not be eligible for re-election.

Mr. Douglass Mathews's amendment, being put to the vote, was defeated.

THE CHAIRMAN having put Mr. White's amendment as the substantive motion,

Mr. LEONARD STOKES pointed out that the wording of the motion was incorrect, because the whole Council retired, as a matter of course, every year. The point was that one-sixth should be ineligible for re-election.

THE CHAIRMAN: We understand, however, what the meeting intends.

Mr. HALL: This proposal had better be worded by somebody who can grasp its meaning. I am sure you will find you have got into a dreadful tangle.

The substantive motion being put to the vote was declared carried by 18 to 9.

Mr. CROW, referring to the small number voting compared with the total number of Fellows, gave notice that he should take the requisite steps to have a poll taken of the whole body.

On the motion of Mr. MAX CLARKE the meeting adjourned, and it was decided to resume the debate on Wednesday, 23rd June, the chair to be taken at 5.30.

* * * The proceedings at the Adjourned Meeting of the 23rd June will be reported in the next issue.



9 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 26th June 1909.

CHRONICLE.

Additional Premises for the Institute.

A Special General Meeting, summoned by the Council under Clause 22 of the Charter and By-law 60, was held on Wednesday evening, 23rd June 1909, to consider a resolution authorising the Council to purchase on behalf of the Institute the leasehold interest in parts of Nos. 9 and 11 Conduit Street and No. 23A Maddox Street, adjoining those at present occupied by the Institute, and to raise out of the funds of the Institute the moneys required for carrying out and completing the said purchase and making the necessary alterations to the premises and paying the costs of the purchase.

Mr. LEONARD STOKES, *Vice-President*, who took the chair in the absence of the President, said that before moving the resolution of which notice had been given, he would briefly put the position of affairs before the Meeting. Members were aware that the Institute was much cramped for room in the present premises, and they were also probably aware that at the back of the premises there were certain galleries which in olden days used to be hired occasionally for the Institute's purposes, so that they knew pretty well to what use they might be put. These galleries were very suitable for the Institute's requirements—for exhibiting, for instance, students' drawings submitted in competition for the Prizes and Studentships, for holding examinations, and for other purposes. More room, too, was wanted for the Library to avoid its being disturbed every time there was a meeting. The Council therefore had had under consideration the acquirement of these galleries, and an opportunity offering which they considered favourable they had entered into negotiations for them. The rent at present paid for the Institute premises amounted to £935, which included the rates. The Council's proposal was to acquire the lease of the galleries, which had practically fifty years to run. This would involve an additional payment for rent of £750 a year, with an added £55 for a little separate lease, bringing the total annual rental for the whole premises up to £1,740. Mr. Howard Martin, who had made a

valuation for the Council, reported that the annual value of the whole premises was £1,817, so that the Institute would not be paying the full value that might be put upon the premises. But then came in the awkward part of the business: to acquire the premises at all they would have to pay £10,000 as a sort of premium. That would mean an annual payment of £1,740, plus the interest which would be lost on the £10,000 to be taken out of their funds. They would have to pay, in effect, £10,000 down and £1,740 in rent for the future. These galleries, however, were very suitable for letting purposes, and it was thought the Institute might be considerably recouped by letting them for exhibitions, meetings, and such-like purposes. In all probability they would be able to recoup themselves the £250 or £300 that would be lost as interest on the £10,000. To be quite frank with the Meeting, the Chairman continued, he did not think he could persuade them they were making a very splendid bargain; still, it was the best bargain they could make. If they wanted the premises, they would have to give that sum for them; but if they did not want the premises, and thought they ought to go elsewhere, he might tell them from past experience that the Council had always found, when they went into figures, that anything like a new building would cost infinitely more in proportion. They could never get the same accommodation in a similar sort of place for anything like the same sum of money. So that, although they might think that £10,000 was a large sum to give in the shape of a premium, they had either to give it or leave it. The Chairman concluded by formally moving the following resolution, the precise terms of which, he said, had been suggested by the Institute solicitors:

"That the Council be authorised to enter into a contract on behalf of the Institute, in a form to be approved by the solicitor of the Institute, for the purchase by the Institute of the leasehold interest of Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley in parts of Nos. 9 and 11 Conduit Street and No. 23A Maddox Street at a price not exceeding £10,000, and to carry out and complete the purchase; and that the Council be authorised to raise out of the funds of the Institute such sum not exceeding £10,000 as may be required for the purchase of the said leasehold interest."

Mr. JAMES S. GIBSON, *Vice-President*, in seconding the resolution, said that as one who had had some little experience in this matter of accommodation for the Institute, and having had knowledge of the various schemes that had been brought before the Council, he had not the slightest doubt that the adoption of such a scheme as that now proposed would get them out of their troubles for the future, and would in the end be much more economical than any building scheme that had been before them during the last ten years. "We are located here," Mr. Gibson went on; "everyone

knows we are here. The galleries offered to us are quite suitable for the whole of our purposes, and, I think, absolutely essential to the conduct of the business of the Institute. I for one do not think we can acquire them on any more favourable terms than those now embraced in the resolution."

THE CHAIRMAN: I should like just to add that, when we have acquired these premises—if we do acquire them—it will be just as easy to part with the whole, if we want to, as it would be to part with our present holding; in fact we could do so with much greater advantage to ourselves.

MR. H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON [A.]: If this proposal is carried out, the fact should not be lost sight of that it would absorb, if not entirely extinguish, the fund we have earmarked in our annual budget as the Building Fund, and there would be no incentive for any further contributions to that fund. I submit, too, that it is not altogether the fact that our existence upon this spot is so absolutely necessary that we should pay a large price for a leasehold interest only. If we could acquire some security from the ground landlords that when the lease has expired we should have the option of the site, so that our successors may feel that their wants had been anticipated, the proposal would be much more satisfactory to the Meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: The lease we shall acquire will be held from the Architectural Union Company, who have practically a perpetual lease, renewed on payment of a small fine periodically. I think the Institute ought to be able to deal with them in fifty years' time, and there is every probability, I think, of the Institute's becoming perpetual tenants of the property.

MR. LANGSTON: The Architectural Union Company may have that perpetual lease, but I suppose they will have to pay an enhanced price when the present lease expires, and the Institute might then find itself displaced.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am informed that it is a City lease, and that the Architectural Union Company hold direct from the freeholders.

MR. F. T. W. GOLDSMITH [F.]: I have the very strongest feeling that it is most important that the Royal Institute of British Architects should remain here or very near here. It would be a great mistake to move from Conduit Street. Without expressing any opinion on the amount to be paid to Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley for their interest, I desire formally to associate myself with the Chairman's remarks as to the importance and necessity of remaining here and of acquiring premises which I feel sure will be very useful to us and very suitable to our needs. Many years ago I was associated with a scheme for finding premises for the Architectural Association, and the difficulties we experienced then I feel sure the Council must have experienced in their similar work on behalf of the Institute. The resolution has my hearty support.

THE CHAIRMAN, replying to Mr. John Murray [F.]:

Our lease expires in eleven years, and we have the option of renewing it at the same rent until it terminates in fifty years' time. We hold our lease from the Architectural Union Company, and the Architectural Union Company hold from the Corporation.

MR. E. P. WARREN, F.S.A. [F.]: Has any estimate been formed of the amount necessary for converting the premises to our use and redecorating them?

THE CHAIRMAN: We have a rough idea that it will cost £2,000.

MR. WOODWARD: I understand that the Architectural Union Company hold from the Corporation. The Corporation, therefore, are the freeholders. Do you know what is the term held by the Architectural Union Company? Is there any residue between the Architectural Union Company and this long lease you are proposing to take, and if so, how much?

THE CHAIRMAN: The lease we propose to take is the lease which Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley hold from the Architectural Union Company. The Architectural Union Company hold from the Corporation of London a perpetual lease with a fine.

MR. WOODWARD: I quite agree with the observations made as regards the position of Conduit Street for the Institute. The situation is excellent, and it is quiet. I understood Mr. Howard Martin valued the premises at £1,817. If you take the premium we are to pay of £10,000 at 5 per cent., and add that to the £1,740, we get at the sum of £2,240, as against Mr. Howard Martin's £1,817.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are only getting at the present moment about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for that £10,000.

MR. WOODWARD: Then I agree with you, Sir, that it might very well be said that the interest on the premium will be exhausted, or, rather, reimbursed to you, by the rent you will obtain from the portion of the premises you let. I understand that the £2,000 you have just mentioned represents the probable expenditure on such alterations and additions as may be desirable to make. Therefore, taking the whole of that into consideration, it does not appear to me, bearing in mind the large area and the position of these premises, as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, that you are exceeding in any way what ought to be paid for such premises as these. The only thing one regrets is that it does put an end, as Mr. Langston has suggested, to our idea of continuing to raise the fund for a new building. It is perfectly obvious that, although these premises are very fine, and no doubt the alterations and the uses to which you will put the additional part are commendable, if you had a vacant site you could design a building which would be much more usefully planned for the Institute than the present premises. There is, however, this hope: it may be possible in a few years to enter into negotiations to secure a

building lease of these premises, and then you could gradually build; and if the Council will take that into consideration we might still continue our building fund. I quite support the Council's proposition, but I hold strongly that we should go on with the building fund in the hope that our successors may be able to get a building lease of this site and erect premises suitable for the Royal Institute of British Architects.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no reason why we should disturb the building fund if you consent to our raising the £10,000 from other sources.

MR. PERCY TUBBS: Would the Architectural Union Company agree to the Institute's acquiring their interests? If it could be done, it would be wise to get a direct lease.

MR. H. A. SATCHELL [F.]: Could you give us a more detailed idea as to the additional accommodation we require? There are three galleries downstairs. It has often been objected that these rooms are not large enough for our meetings. Is it proposed that the meetings should be held in the room downstairs, or has the Council with its £2,000 any scheme for enlarging them?

THE CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot give you anything very definite. Two or three schemes have been floating in the minds of the Council, but we thought the first step was to get your consent to acquire the premises. We could then adapt them in two or three ways. The probability is that we should use the large gallery downstairs for the meeting-room and leave this for the Library. That, however, is only my personal opinion.

MR. MIDDLETON: If the Examinations are to be held in the new galleries, what saving would there be in the rent on that account?

THE CHAIRMAN: Our present rent is £935 for these premises, and we pay in addition £142 for other premises to hold the Examinations and exhibit the students' drawings. We should save that £142, but I do not think it is fair to count it as saving. Our present rent, instead of being £935, is really £1,077.

MR. MIDDLETON: We shall save that amount, and I think it might go towards the sinking fund of the £10,000.

MR. MAURICE B. ADAMS [F.]: As regards the expenditure of the £2,000 mentioned, we are absolutely free, I understand, to spend anything we feel inclined to spend. There is no obligation, I take it.

THE CHAIRMAN: The only obligation is the ordinary obligation to keep the premises in repair.

MR. HAMPDEN W. PRATT [F.]: Would the Institute be the sole occupiers of the premises when they have bought out Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley?

THE CHAIRMAN: The Union Company, I think, retain one small office; otherwise we should have the whole premises.

MR. JOHN MURRAY [F.]: I should like to support

the resolution. I know something about the great difficulty in acquiring premises in this neighbourhood, and as a sound business transaction I think it would be a most useful thing for the Institute to carry the resolution. There are great difficulties in acquiring interests which are more or less uncertain, and these things can only be done satisfactorily by going step by step.

MR. WOODWARD: If you take these premises I feel quite sure that you might get a very considerable revenue, as the Surveyors' Institution does, from letting the galleries for arbitration purposes.

THE CHAIRMAN, replying to Mr. Max Clarke [F.]: The Architectural Union Company pay the rates up to £300, and we should have to pay the half of any excess over that, and that half excess has hitherto been £27 per annum. Our present rates are paid by the Union Company.

MR. MAX CLARKE: Do you know what the rating on the premises we are about to acquire is?

THE CHAIRMAN: It is £354; the Architectural Union Company pay £300 by arrangement, and the excess over £300 has to be halved between them—Knight, Frank & Rutley pay the one-half and the Union Company the other half. As we acquire this lease on their terms, I take it that that arrangement would hold good when we take over the premises.

MR. MAX CLARKE: Has that lease eleven years to run?

THE CHAIRMAN: Forty-nine years.

MR. MAX CLARKE: What was the eleven years' lease you mentioned?

THE CHAIRMAN: As to the premises we now occupy the lease can be terminated in eleven years; but we have the option of taking it on for another forty or thereabouts.

MR. WOODWARD: Is the option on our side alone?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. MAX CLARKE: Has the lease down below ever been renewed, and if so, has any premium or consideration been paid for it?

THE CHAIRMAN: Knight, Frank & Rutley have only had it about twelve years I think.

MR. MAX CLARKE: Then, Sir, it would appear that if Mr. Howard Martin valued this place at £1,817 per annum and you pay £1,740, and also £375, something like 3½ per cent. for your £10,000, you would be paying £2,115 for the premises, and the difference between that and £1,817, Mr. Martin's valuation, is £298 a year. Then there was an odd sum of £75 which you mentioned, bringing it up to about £375 per annum. If that is the case, it appears to me to be a most desirable state of affairs. There are, I know, many people who do not think this is a proper place for us. I have heard various arguments that we should be in Westminster, but that is a matter of opinion; we are here, and we are known to be here. Again, although £10,000 appears a very large sum, I see

in the last report that we have got something like £26,000, so that we are quite able to pay the £10,000 without serious inconvenience, and I do not think we should give any second consideration to the matter.

The resolution, having been put from the Chair, was voted upon by show of hands, and carried unanimously.

The President's "At Home."

The President's second "At Home" since his election to the Chair a year ago took place in the rooms of the Institute on Monday, 21st June, and attracted a large attendance of members, some two hundred being present from all parts of the country. A much appreciated feature of the occasion was the exhibition of water-colour drawings and etchings, which the President, thanks in most cases to the artists themselves, had been able to arrange for his guests. Unhappily the exigencies of the Library, where the drawings were hung, necessitated their immediate removal after the function, and the notes Mr. Joass has kindly contributed below had to be written after viewing them under difficulties, and without the opportunity he hoped for of more leisurely inspection in the morning. The following is a complete list of those whose works were represented:—

Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A. [F.]	George Hubbard, F.S.A. [F.]
Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A. [F.]	H. V. Lanchester [F.]
Horace T. Bonner [A.]	Mervyn Macartney, F.S.A. [F.]
Walter Cave [F.]	C. E. Mallows [F.]
H. C. Charlewood [F.]	Walter Millard [A.]
F. Dare Clapham [F.]	Prof. Beresford Pite [F.]
Thos. E. Colcutt [F.]	Wm. A. Pite [F.]
J. D. Crace [H.A.]	Andrew N. Prentice [F.]
E. Guy Dawber [F.]	Herbert Read [F.]
T. E. Eccles [F.]	John W. Simpson [F.]
Wm. Flockhart [F.]	R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A. [F.]
Ernest George (President).	Andrew T. Taylor, R.C.A. [F.]
Curtis Green [A.]	Paul Waterhouse [F.]
Mowbray A. Green [F.]	Sir Aston Webb, R.A. [F.]
S. K. Greenslade [A.]	Maurice E. Webb.
Stanley Hamp [A.]	Douglas Wells [A.]
Gerald C. Horsley [F.]	Edmund Wimperis [F.]
	A. B. Yeates [F.]

Exhibition of Water-colour Drawings at the Institute.

The President's "At Homes" have now come to be a recognised part of the life of the Institute, and the display of drawings and other objects connected with the craft which have been got together on these occasions is one of their greatest attractions. We have seen here the work of some of our best sculptors, not only in its finished state, but also their sketches and designs in all stages of development, and a sympathetic chord has been struck which the usual exhibitions do not touch. The exhibitions of drawings by some of the "Old Masters" of the profession have also been most interesting, and even encouraging, to those of the younger generation.

This year a new vein of talent has been revealed by inviting drawings not necessarily of an architect-

tural character, and the result has been a most charming and interesting exhibition. One of the first points that struck one was the great diversity of style of the drawings as compared with the yearly exhibitions at the Alpine Club. This, I think, points to the fact that a fairly well-defined style of architectural drawing is being evolved, and although the work of the younger school is not in evidence the source of much of their inspiration can be clearly traced in some of these drawings.

The President's powers in this direction are well known, and his two contributions, "The Rialto Bridge" and "Cremona," are among his happiest efforts. There were also two drawings by Mr. Flockhart, the view of Burlington Street being especially a very beautiful work. The drawings by Mr. Walter Cave are also extremely fresh and unconventional in treatment, and Mr. Phené Spiers is at his best in the "Doorway at Lucca."

Mr. Mallows' work is too well known to require special notice, but "Blois, from the Upper Gallery," strikes one as being characteristic of his distinctive style and his skill in choosing a striking point of view. Professor Reginald Blomfield's sketch of a river scene is a charming example of this class of work, which, however, is usually much neglected by architectural students. I should mention also the fresh water colour sketches by Mr. Colcutt.

The coloured sketches of Mr. Lanchester and Mr. Greenslade are examples of water-colour work differing widely in execution but excellent in style. The sketches of Professor Pite, Mr. Prentice, and Mr. Horsley might also be referred to, as their work has greatly influenced the development of the more recent architectural draughtsmanship.

Altogether the exhibition was a most interesting one, and it is to be regretted that the Students and Probationers have had no opportunity of seeing and profiting by it.

J. J. JOASS [A.].

Notice to Members.

The attention of the Council having been called to the fact that the Royal Institute address has been used upon circulars and other correspondence emanating from a body called "The Institute Members' Club," the Council desire it to be known that this has been done without the knowledge or approval of the Council, and that there is no official connection of any kind between the Royal Institute and the club in question.

Visit to London of the German Garden City Association.

A party of two hundred members of the German Garden City Association is visiting England next month to see what is being done here in connection with Garden City and Town-planning work. They are expected to be in London from the 12th to the 17th. About sixty of the party are architects,

many of them official architects; the others consist mainly of town councillors and municipal officials. Arrangements are being made for a reception in honour of the visitors to be held by the President and Council R.I.B.A. in the rooms of the Institute on Tuesday, 13th July, at 9 p.m. An address of welcome to the visitors will be delivered at 9.30. The arrangements for this function are in the hands of the R.I.B.A. Town-Planning Committee.

Proposed Central Institute at Rome.

A proposal emanating from the British Ambassador at Rome, that some effort should be made to unite under a common roof the various institutions in Rome, which to some extent overlap, is under consideration by the Committee of the British School at Rome. Besides the British School, with which it is hoped to incorporate the archive work, there is the British Academy of Art, which has its own endowment and which would be useful to students of architecture who wish to perfect themselves in drawing. There is further the British and American Archaeological Society, which it is thought would contribute a sensible sum for the use of a lecture room. The idea is to form a Central Institute in which each section could retain its own functions and constitutions and to some extent funds, but all contributing to the common roof and having a common lecture room. The Committee of the British School having intimated that an official representative of the Institute would be welcome on their body to assist in their deliberations, the Council have appointed Mr. John W. Simpson [*F.*].

The Colonnade, Bath Street, Bath.

The Statement recently issued by the Corporation of Bath * defending their action with regard to the projected demolition of the colonnade on the north side of Bath Street has been replied to by the Old-Bath Preservation Society in a pamphlet headed "The Official Statement of the Bath Corporation Examined, Criticised, and Refuted in every important particular." † The Corporation, the pamphlet states in an opening paragraph, "admit that they own the corner house in Bath Street, facing Stall Street, but they glide lightly over the civic responsibility attaching to ownership of this piece of property, as also of the ground-rents of the other houses in the street; and they have nothing to say in regard to a matter upon which an increasing number of the public feel deeply—viz. the duty of a Corporation to jealously defend the special character of their city, to preserve its characteristic architecture, and to safeguard any historical or literary associations it may possess." Referring to the Corpora-

tion's assertion that the "utmost publicity" has been given to the matter, the Preservation Society asks how such a statement can be reconciled "with the fact that the plans of the present proposals have never been publicly exhibited, have not been submitted to the judgment of the Council itself, and that no single person outside that body has ever been permitted to see them." As regards the alleged lateness of the opposition, "the truth seems to be that no one, not even the Corporation, realised what was intended. As soon as it did become known that the scheme involved the destruction of Bath Street, steps were taken to protest in the most forcible manner against such a disastrous proposal." The Society gives direct contradiction to the Corporation's assertion that experts differ as to the architectural value of Bath Street. "On the contrary," it says, "no architectural *causerie* of recent times has given rise to such an overwhelming expression of undivided opinion" as to the value of the street from an architectural and street-planning point of view, and the opinions are quoted of architect members of the Royal Academy, the Society of Antiquaries, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the President and Art Standing Committee R.I.B.A., the architectural journals, Professors Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., Beresford Pite, Mr. Mervyn Macartney, &c. Various points referred to in the Corporation's Statement are dealt with at length in the pamphlet under the following heads: "The Scheme for the Building of Bath," "Bath Street an Integral and Vital Feature of the Building of the Baths," "Bath Street as Part of 18th Century Bath," "Value of Bath Street in the Popular Estimation," "Interesting Associations of the Street," "Survival of a Roman Idea," "The Legal Aspect," &c. To Mr. Bligh Bond's report, which was appended to the Corporation's Statement, the Society replies as follows (pp. 10 and 11):

Careful examination of the houses by competent persons has revealed the fact that Mr. Bligh Bond has unduly depreciated their construction and condition.

The houses were erected in a manner which was carefully specified in the original covenants by the Corporation.

The outer stone walls are certainly only six or seven inches thick, but this is not unusual in Bath, and probably was in this case purposely specified in order to avoid over-weighting the columns. The party-walls which tie the front and back walls together are two feet thick for the greater part of their length, and are reduced to a thickness of six inches only where they project over the covered walk. The signs of crushing which appear at some points in the beams supporting the front are due not to any inherent weakness of the construction, but probably to the fact that they have been impaired by neglect.

The bulging and the presence of the iron tie-rods are not due to faulty construction but to the manner in which the original building has been mishandled. At the points where these defects are visible the party-walls which originally tied the front to the back have been clumsily cut through and the evil aggravated by the construction of angle fire-places abutting upon the front wall, thus imposing upon the columns a far greater weight than they were intended to carry. This treatment occurs at one point where an old weakness of the foundation existed. Had the

* Summarised in the JOURNAL R.I.B.A. for 8th May last.

† Copies of this and another pamphlet dealing with the same subject and published by the Old-Bath Preservation Society may be seen in the Library.

building been left as originally designed, or the alterations carried out in a careful manner, the walls would not have bulged out as the report suggests was to be expected in any case.

Moreover, in some of these houses, considerable alterations have been effected in the basement, involving in some cases the removal altogether of the supporting wall and the insertion of girders and beams.

The houses upon the opposite side which have been better cared for display no signs of disruption with the exception of depressions in the beams at one or two points.

While it may be possible to show that in theory the columns are loaded to their fullest extent, the practical fact remains that they have borne the weight upon them for about a century without showing any sign of giving way.

The wall which is described in the report as being "built in the air" has been sought for in vain! The wall probably referred to is the inner wall of the colonnade which was intended to be carried down to the basement, and in most cases has been so built; where it has been omitted, or has afterwards been cut away, ample support for the upper part has been provided.

It is an exaggeration to describe the condition of the structure as "distinctly perilous," or as being in such a state of disrepair as to be beyond reparation.

The condition of the premises is actually no worse than that of other buildings which have been uninhabited for some years, and certainly the houses can be restored and renovated so as to endure for an indefinite period.

British Excavations at Sparta.

The Times correspondent at Sparta states that the excavation of the Menelaon, the reputed tomb of Menelaos and Helen and the scene of their cult, by the Director and Students of the British School of Archaeology in Athens, has resulted in the discovery of interesting remnants of the Mycenaean age—the first which have been found in Sparta. Bricks coated with Mycenaean plaster, which in some cases shows traces of fresco painting, and fragments of Mycenaean pottery of a local type have been found both below the monument and in an adjoining building. Other Mycenaean remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The site may possibly prove to be that of the Mycenaean Sparta. The monument itself, which is built of large conglomerate blocks, appears to be of the fifth century B.C. At the foot of a slope, a little below it, a number of bronze and lead votive offerings, apparently of the seventh century, have been found, including figurines, beads, and double-headed axes, fibulae, and plaques, together with a large quantity of terra cottas—some of exceptional workmanship—of the second or best period of Laconian art. The pottery found in the immediate neighbourhood of the monument ranges from Mycenaean in the lowest strata to that of the sixth period of Laconian art (about 400 B.C.) The complete excavation of the whole site will be reserved for next year.

The Illuminating Engineering Society.

A Society, to be known as the Illuminating Engineering Society, is in course of formation, having for its object the study of the science and art of illumination in this country. The constitution and

by-laws drawn up by the executive committee were formally ratified at a meeting of the supporters of the Society held on 25th May at the St. Bride Foundation Institute, E.C., Mr. Charles Hastings in the Chair. The executive committee, forming the nucleus of the first Council of the Society, were then reappointed, and it has been decided to approach a number of gentlemen, whose names were approved by the meeting, with a view to their being invited to act as officers or on the Council of the Society. Members duly proposed and seconded will be elected by the Council, without the formality of ballot, up to the beginning of the first session of the Society. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. L. Gaster, Editor of *The Illuminating Engineer*, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.

Portraits of Past Presidents.

The commission to paint for the Institute the portrait of Mr. Thomas E. Collcutt, *Past President*, has been kindly accepted by Mr. A. S. Cope, A.R.A., and a valuable addition to the Institute's collection of portraits may be expected. Subscriptions are invited from members of the Institute. Cheques, headed "Collcutt Portrait Fund," should be made payable to "The Secretary R.I.B.A."

Central School of Arts and Crafts.

At the meeting this week of the London County Council the Education Committee reported that, having regard to the importance of the work of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, and its relation to the development of arts and crafts both within and without the county, they have appointed a Visiting Committee, composed of eminent men connected with arts and crafts work, to visit the school and advise them on matters relating to the work. The following gentlemen have consented to serve on the Visiting Committee:—Mr. G. Clausen, R.A., Mr. Emery Walker, Professor Gerald Moira [H.A.], Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., and Mr. R. Anning Bell.

Obituary.

Mr. NATHAN SOLOMON JOSEPH, who died on the 11th inst. in his 75th year, was elected Associate of the Institute in 1863, and Fellow in 1890. He was senior partner in the firm of N. S. Joseph, Son, & Smithem, but retired in 1903, leaving his two partners, Messrs. Charles Sampson Joseph and Charles James Smithem, to continue the practice under the firm name of Joseph & Smithem. Mr. Joseph was architect to the Guinness Trust and the Four per Cent. Industrial Dwellings Company, and was also employed for similar work by the London County Council, and other public bodies. *The Builder* of the 19th June publishes a long list of important works carried out by him in conjunction with his partners. Mr. Joseph devoted many years of his life to the cause of the Russian Jews, and only

retired a few months ago from the post of chairman of the Russo-Jewish Committee, which was founded in 1882 to administer the Mansion House Fund raised on behalf of the victims of Russian persecution. He was an energetic member of the Jewish Board of Guardians, a life member of the council of the United Synagogue, vice-president of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, and of the Maccabees Society. He was the author of several works on the Jewish religion, the best known being *Religion, Natural and Revealed*.

News has but just reached the Institute of the death, in February 1907, of Mr. FREDERICK HYDE POWNALL, of Twickenham, elected *Associate* 1857, *Fellow* 1860.

Mr. HENRY STOCK, of Sandown, Isle of Wight, *Fellow*, elected 1885, died on the 11th June.

SEÑOR DON JOSÉ URIOSTE Y VELADA, of Madrid, *Hon. Corresponding Member*, elected 1905, died on the 24th May.

In the distribution of His Majesty's Birthday Honours, a Companionship of the Bath (C.B.) has been conferred upon Mr. Hay Frederick Donaldson [H.A.], M.Inst.C.E., Chief Superintendent of the Royal Ordnance Factories.

THE PERFECT HOUSE.

By E. SWINFEN HARRIS [F.].

IF asked to design "a perfect house," an architect might reasonably reply, "There is no such thing." Let us accept this tentatively, but at the same time admit that it is an ideal worth striving after. Over forty years' experience in house building leads me to say that much thought and hard work, together with perpetual knowledge and recollection of the great importance of little things, are among the means necessary for even an approach to it. It has been well said that "circumstances alter cases;" simple rules, however, founded on experience, are rarely to be altered with advantage.

A good house should be weather-, damp-, and vermin-proof, substantial, convenient, comfortable, healthful, home-like, economical in cost and service, enjoyable, beautiful, in good taste, with just proportions, and right, so far as possible, both as to aspect and prospect, and as pleasant to live in as to look upon: one in which all the interest in the work would not be grasped in an hour, but in which, the longer and more exacting the examination be, the more would its convenience and beauty become apparent: this can only come about after mature and deliberate thought and painstaking effort: to live in such a house is to add very materially to the joy of existence.

As in the art of illuminating, "no beauty of ornament will redeem an untidy text," so with the house, no beauty of design will redeem a badly thought-out plan. I go so far as to differ from a great authority in saying that very much sentiment may be infused into it. The best design will fail in the long run to impress if the plan be bad; but the well-arranged house, however deficient in beauty, will always retain its own distinct value through the merits of a good one. The "perfect house" will secure both. The best of us make mistakes, and it has been tritely said that "the man who never made a mistake never made anything;" but that is no reason why we should not do all in our power to minimise them, and the one simple method is the gathering up, and striving to steer clear of, the mistakes made by others. Though the architect is often made to suffer for his own errors, it is obviously unjust to censure him for the vagaries of his client after having warned him against them; in equity as in law this should always be borne in mind; and if his responsibility is to be insisted on, his rewards for the successful avoidance of mistakes should be liberal in due proportion to such success. This in no sense minimises the great help received from many of them. The architect will be the more beloved if he thinks of his client's comfort at least as much as he does of the joys of his art: like most duties, when boldly faced, he will be sure of his reward.

A trusting client, and a good, intelligent, honest builder—and there are plenty left—tend much to the promotion of good work. Suspicion is always a false and unremunerative quantity.

We should always conform to the possibilities and the limitations of the materials in which we work.

The many and diverse designs in an old German street were, no doubt, each planned to suit individual wants. Shakespeare knew what he was about when he called the architect a "plotter."

Things seen can usually take care of themselves, while things that are buried cannot even crave our attention till trouble comes. The reverent removal of our dead is often made well-nigh impossible for want of a little forethought over our plan. The injudicious placing of doors and windows frequently renders a comfortable fireplace an unattainable pleasure in many a well-intentioned plan. A staircase is often made inconvenient, and sometimes even dangerous for all time, by the attempt to save two or three additional steps: the false economy of "winders" with regard to carpets and coverings is well known. The ingle-nook is a useful, and may be a beautiful, feature when large and deep enough to hold at least four people comfortably; but, like the vane that does not indicate the path of the wind, is "a vain thing" when, as neither a cosy nor a useful nook, it is found to be a mere toy.

Aspect is more important than prospect, if it be impossible to secure both. You *may* go out and

enjoy your view, if any, but you *cannot* shift your house from a cold quarter when the view is only obtainable from a window situated in the teeth of a bitter wind or a driving rain.

If low rooms are preferred—and they may be excellent—see that the ample area of them makes such amends that inmates are not deprived of their due in breathing space. Great or small, a house should be as good as possible for the means at command. Whether the plan be based on the symmetry of the scales or the irregularity of the steel-yard, balance must be a factor never to be lost sight of if it is to be a success: the axial line is very important.

We are all "creatures of change," therefore some change in the outlook of our living-rooms is a necessity. It is well that the south terrace should be as long and as unbroken as may be, for a promenade in winter; the summer may take care of itself. Some building (*e.g.* a summer-house) is a good method of ending the terrace-wall eastwardly, thus preventing the terrace from being swept by the east wind.

Cupboards (recently made almost an immortal subject in an amusing article) are, in my opinion, best made movable.

Window seats or lockers, if dry inside, make a good store-place for wine or other things.

Too much care can hardly be given to the arrangement and design of fireplaces, or to the proper provision for housing curtains and window blinds. Larders should be plotted on a cool side of the house, with a north or east aspect; they should, for obvious reasons, have no connection whatever with the scullery.

Hollow walls are less in favour than formerly; fairly thick ones, if dry, are, I think, better.

Terra-cotta is decorated brickwork, not sham stone, and should be so treated; it is hardly in vogue just now.

Brick soft-water tanks underground should be circular on plan and domed at bottom, to resist earth pressure.

Beams, if of fir, should be laid upon lead seatings, but if of oak should have no direct contact with lead.

Slightly rounded plaster corners are best to avoid damage.

Radiators in halls and passages make for comfort: they should be kept clear of the gangway.

All porches and passages should be well trapped against draughts.

Meals are not improved when prepared by a cook working in her own light.

The folding shelf in servery and other places is good in saving space when not in use. There is, perhaps, less liability of broken crockery when they are made to fold *upwards*.

The pantry sink should, as far as possible, be safeguarded from the breakage or damage to china, glass, and plate.

Safety-valves should be provided for boilers and hot cisterns when under pressure, but they require frequent attention.

The keeping of cisterns and pipes clear of water while the house is *empty*, wards off a big plumber's bill.

Larder and scullery windows should be ventilated *above* the ceiling line.

Condensation gutters are a good thing in all stone sills.

The pivot of hung casements should be well above the centre of each light when pivot-hung.

Keep framing and panels of all doors apart till the last moment.

Floor joists should be laid the short way of the room, and floor boards in narrow widths.

Lead safes are useful under baths, cisterns, and w.c.'s in the house. Hot-water pipes should, where possible, pass through the napery. Bath with plug is better than with plunger; make all pipes and cisterns easily accessible; arrows to show the direction of flow are frequently useful.

Wherever possible keep chimney-stalks clear of valleys; it is well to provide a damp course at the foot of all chimneys.

Slightly convex roofing tiles help much to make a dry roof.

Cut off discharge from sinks and bath wastes, and down pipes at their bases, and slightly raise inner edges of spouts next the house, and so prevent as far as may be the overflow from washing walls in a driving rain. Speaking aesthetically, a house without any eaves is like a human face without eyebrows.

A maltster's shovel is best for removing snow from lead flats.

For the sake of eyes and brains no bed should face a window.

If a plan fulfils its purpose it can hardly be too simple, or too direct: undue complexity may furnish picturesqueness, but does not increase utility, while it does increase cost. Where that is of no account, this principle may, of course, be modified.

Patent rights may restore to us the old condition of retaining our own drawings, we being vendors of services and not of pictures. They are evidences of the rights of the builder as well as of the client; therefore, as acting for both, the architect's office is the best place for their retention. When nearing the allotted span it is well to give to others anything that in the smallest way may assist them in avoiding those pitfalls that one has barely if at all escaped. We are all students—or should be—to the end of our working days, and, as our President so well said recently, we should not be unduly or unkindly critical over the failings of those perhaps less fortunate than ourselves.

As to *style*—though I have left this to the last I am by no means blind to its vast importance—it may, as a rule, be safely left to the architect, or to his client if a cultured person, or even to a combina-

tion of both. There are many to choose from—Gothic, Tudor, Elizabethan, Jacobean, English Renaissance, even Batty-Langley, or the painfully modern. François Premier may also be mentioned, inasmuch as, though free from classic trammels, it is refined by classic feeling.

What I have written claims little if anything by way of novelty and aspires to none. If of any value to anyone I am content.

had twice the life of the other. Such facts as these, though they may be fitting subjects for mirth among architects, can hardly be regarded so lightheartedly by their clients. I hope therefore that it is not asking too much to crave the patience of Mr. Woodward until we can produce some information which may possibly prove to be of value, even to an architect of his wide experience.—I am, Sir, yours,
ALAN E. MUNBY [A.].

THE WORK OF THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE AND THE ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Editor JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—During the luminous and critical analysis of the Annual Report at the recent General Meeting, some comments were made upon the work of the Science Committee with reference to Paint Standards. As one who has taken the chair at the meetings of the sub-committee dealing with this matter I have been subjected to some friendly though adverse remarks for not having made any reply in order to voice the feelings of those who, like myself, were doubtless writhing under the vehement lashes of Mr. Woodward's oratory. As my silence was due to a misapprehension as to the intended comments of other speakers, may I venture to ask for space to explain briefly what Mr. Woodward was pleased to regard as the drollery of the Science Committee's action.

It will probably be a rude awakening to the critic of the Annual Report to learn that the persuasive admonition "prime and paint in four oils to approved tints—everything" terminating the mental gymnastics which must accompany even the loftiest design, really lacks the detailed precision characteristic of other parts of his specifications, and that the vehicles, thinners, bases, and pigments used in the trade of the painter vary considerably both in chemical and physical characters, and are open to much adulteration and misuse.

The Science Committee last year prepared, after some consultation and an effort to obtain external co-operation, certain definitions for paint materials, but further consideration of these proposals resulted in the opinion that it would be desirable to attempt some *résumé* of research which has already been undertaken before endeavouring to formulate the conditions for the best use of paints, and it would seem apparent to most thinking people that the formation of actual standards (where none exist) of the many materials employed, is not only a subject worthy of delegation to a sub-committee, but one which must involve a considerable expenditure of time and labour before any definitions can be wisely advocated. To cite but one example of variation with physical condition, it has recently been shown that in the case of two samples of paint, identical except as regards fineness of grinding, one

REVIEWS.

FEVER HOSPITALS.

The Planning of Fever Hospitals and Disinfecting and Cleansing Stations. By Albert C. Freeman, M.S.A., Author of "Planning of Poor-Law Buildings and Mortuaries," "Planning of Crematoria and Columbaria," 8s. Lond. Price 7s. 6d. net. [The Sanitary Publishing Co., Ltd., 5 Fetter Lane, E.C.]

The tenth annual report of the Local Government Board (1880–81) contained a lengthy and exhaustive report by Dr. Thorne Thorne on the use and influence of Hospitals for infectious diseases. At the date of this report there existed (as stated therein) means for the isolation of infectious diseases "of some sort or another" in the possession of 296 out of a total of 1593 Sanitary authorities in England and Wales, but such provision was in many instances only in name. In some districts the accommodation was only available for one or more of the infectious fevers, to the exclusion of the remainder, and in many cases the means of isolation, though professedly in readiness, had never been used at all. In all sixty-seven hospitals were visited by Dr. Thorne. Many of these had been hastily run up during panics caused by outbreaks of disease, without proper consideration as to either plan or construction, and only a few could be considered as good types of hospital design. This was the day of small things in such matters, and therefore when we take up Mr. Freeman's book on the Planning of Fever Hospitals, we can appreciate the great progress which has been made in this important department of hygiene in the course of some thirty years. The book is well illustrated by a large number of plans, with detailed descriptions, of modern Isolation or Fever Hospitals, ranging in size from those for a few beds to the large hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board with about 500 beds each, and these plans may be considered as fairly typical of the modern Infectious Hospital, although some excellent and well known institutions are not represented.

Mr. Freeman is evidently quite at home with his subject, and takes us clearly and concisely through its history, beginning with the Sanitary Act of 1866, which first gave local authorities power to build or arrange for hospitals for infectious diseases, powers considerably increased by the Public Health Act 1875 and the Isolation Hospitals Act 1893, also powers for the prevention of epidemics, etc.,

of the Acts of 1883 and 1890, showing how, amongst other matters, the cost of the land, building, furnishing and maintenance, was to be defrayed by a local rate, while the cost of patients' expenses, such as conveying, removing, and feeding the patients, and providing medicines and disinfection, was to be defrayed by the patient, or in the case of a pauper, by the guardians of the Union from which he was sent. It is also explained that the Metropolitan Asylums Board occupies a different position from other Local Authorities, in that under the Public Health Act (London) 1891 the pauper character of their hospitals has been entirely removed, and the Board's hospitals are now free to all classes.

It is, fortunately, scarcely necessary nowadays to dwell on the importance of the provision of Isolation Hospitals, but apt illustrations of their usefulness are never out of place, and the author quotes from a paper read by Mr. T. C. Hurle, M.A., read before the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress at Bristol in 1906, giving an instance where the erection of a small Isolation Hospital in a rural district in North Somerset was instrumental in stamping out at least three separate introductions of smallpox. It is pointed out that the ratio of beds to population will vary. It is usually calculated at 10 per 10,000, but it is obvious that large towns require a larger proportion. London has about 20 beds per 10,000. No reference is made to the number of beds per acre which can be safely put upon a site. This depends upon a variety of circumstances, such as the nature of the site and its surroundings, and whether the pavilions are of one or two stories. It is a very serious error, however, to overcrowd a site.

When we come to the planning and general arrangement of Infectious Hospitals, we find Mr. Freeman dealing with the several points in considerable detail, displaying a good knowledge of his subject, and having evidently consulted authorities of practical experience. He points out as regards the site, that an infectious hospital (other than one for smallpox) erected with an adequate area involves no appreciable risk to the neighbourhood. Referring to separate receiving wards, which do not usually exist in small hospitals, he emphasises the importance of every patient, on admittance, being carefully examined, as a safeguard against errors of diagnosis on the part of the certifying practitioner. In connection with discharge wards it may be mentioned that the Metropolitan Asylums Board have adopted a new system as regards scarlet fever patients. These are now placed in the discharge ward and bathed there *the day before* they leave the hospital, instead of on the day of actual discharge, thus spending their last 24 hours in a non-infected area.

The several departments forming the administrative buildings are fully dealt with, due discrimination being made between the requirements of large and small hospitals. There is a tendency for the administrative portions of any hospital, large or small, infectious or general, to assume dimensions

somewhat out of proportion to the patients' departments, and this is a growing tendency which should be resisted by architects, when possible. Good details are given of the fitting up of the kitchen and laundry. We do not approve of the suggestion that fireplaces should be omitted in the nurses' single bedrooms, and hot water pipes substituted, even with suitable means of ventilation. It is true that these fireplaces are rarely used, but they certainly act as ventilators. In a nurses' home, if during the winter the corridors and staircases are kept well warmed, the bedrooms will never be unduly cold.

Dealing with the ward pavilions, the author advocates, for scarlet fever, the provision of separate wards for acute and convalescent cases. This would, in most instances, increase the number of wards, with a corresponding increase in the number of ward adjuncts (which are costly), and an increase in the number of nurses. Nor do we agree with his suggestion that the cubic space per bed for enteric and diphtheria cases should be increased from 2000 feet to 2500 feet. This was done, it is true, in the three large hospitals erected by the Metropolitan Asylums Board in 1895-7, but it has not been repeated in their later hospitals. There would appear to be a considerable increase in the cost of building without any compensating advantages. A ward with 2000 cubic feet per bed can be as well ventilated as one with 2500 cubic feet. The author gives the usual width of a ward as 26 feet, but remarks that some authorities prefer 28 feet. There is a good deal to be said in favour of the increased width, especially in the case of large wards. If the cubic space of 2000 feet is adhered to with a height of 13 feet, the linear wall space will be 11 feet instead of 12 feet, thus reducing the length of the ward. The increased width also gives more working room in the centre of the ward, and around the central fireplaces. The internal details of the wards and ward adjuncts are gone into very minutely. The author is apparently inclined to favour as a ward floor, one of the numerous jointless floors now on the market, in preference to teak or terrazzo. We think that no floor is suitable for an infectious ward except one with a surface of such hardness as to be capable of taking a high polish. No other floor is sufficiently impervious.

A separate chapter is devoted to the work of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and some very interesting particulars are given, from which it appears that the Board has ten acute fever hospitals, three hospitals for small-pox, and three convalescent hospitals, providing a total of over 9400 beds, which will afford some idea as to how well London is protected against epidemics of infectious diseases. It would have been as well if, in this chapter, an account had been given of this Board's extensive and complete ambulance service and stations, as they are an essential part of the Board's protective or preventive system, as illustrated during

the small-pox epidemic of 1901-2, which was arrested, not so much by vaccination, as by the immediate removal and isolation of cases rendered possible by this ambulance service. An interesting reference is made to the new isolation cubicles at the South Western Hospital. Two large wards, originally having 18 beds each, were converted into cubicles with glazed partitions 7 feet high, of fire-resisting construction, with dwarf doors. These are used for the temporary isolation of doubtful cases, and have been found to answer very satisfactorily.

On the subject of so-called temporary hospitals, particulars are given of several new types of light wall construction, in substitution for the old system of timber and corrugated iron which was found to be dangerously inflammable. It should be noted, although not mentioned by the author, that most building by-laws of local authorities exempt temporary infectious hospitals from the rules as to brick walls, so that other and lighter forms of construction are possible.

Curiously enough the author makes practically no reference to three important questions, viz. the ventilation of the wards; the question as to one or two storied pavilions; and the question as to whether the pavilions should, or not, be connected by covered ways. Perhaps as these are all controversial matters, he was wise.

The latter portion of the book is devoted to disinfecting and cleansing stations, with descriptions and plans of the same and also of various disinfecting apparatus.

On the whole this book is an eminently practical one, replete with accurate and valuable information, and it should be most useful in the hands of all who are interested in the provision of arrangements for coping with infectious diseases and epidemics. It should be noted that of the thirty-one institutions illustrated in this book, seventeen are from the designs of Borough Engineers or Surveyors, which makes good reading for practising Architects!

THOS. W. ALDWINCKLE [F.].

MINUTES. XVI.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING (BY-LAWS), 14TH JUNE 1909.

At an Adjourned Special General Meeting for the consideration of the Draft By-laws under the new Supplemental Charter, held Monday, 14th June, 1909, at 8 p.m.—Present, Mr. James S. Gibson, *Vice-President*, in the Chair; 35 Fellows (including 9 members of the Council) and 22 Associates, the Minutes of the Special General Meeting held Monday, 24th May [*ante*, p. 562], were taken as read and signed as correct.

By-laws 28, 29, and 30 being put separately from the Chair and voted upon, it was

RESOLVED, That Nos. 28, 29, and 30 be approved as presented in the Draft, and adopted.

No. 31 being put from the Chair, Mr. C. H. Brodie [F.] moved as an amendment, and Mr. Maurice B. Adams [F.] seconded, that the following provision be added to the By-

law, viz. "but no Member or Associate Member of Council who has filled the office for six successive years shall be eligible for re-election as a member of the Council until the expiration of two years from the termination of his tenure of office."

Mr. W. Henry White [F.] moved as an amendment, and Mr. Percy B. Tubbs [F.] seconded, "that one-sixth of the Ordinary Members and Associate Members of the Council shall retire each year, and shall not be eligible for re-election for two years, those retiring to be the seniors in service, and in the event of equality of seniority the rotation to be decided by lot."

Mr. Brodie being understood to waive his amendment in favour of Mr. White's, the latter was voted upon by show of hands and declared carried by a two-thirds majority as required under By-law 62—the numbers being 16 in favour of the amendment, 8 against.

The amendment as carried becoming the substantive motion, an amendment to it, moved by Mr. J. Douglass Mathews [F.] and seconded by Mr. Arthur Crow [F.], that the words "and shall not be eligible for re-election for two years" be omitted from the motion, was voted upon and rejected.

The substantive motion being put to the vote, it was

RESOLVED (by 18 votes to 9), That one-sixth of the Ordinary Members and Associate Members of the Council shall retire each year and shall not be eligible for re-election for two years, those retiring to be the seniors in service, and in the event of equality of seniority the rotation to be decided by lot.

Mr. Arthur Crow gave notice that, in view of the small proportion of Fellows voting upon the question just submitted, he should take the requisite steps to have a poll taken by voting papers of the whole body of Fellows.

On the motion of Mr. Max. Clarke [F.] the meeting adjourned, and the Chairman announced that the adjourned meeting would be held Wednesday, 23rd June, at 5.30.

The Meeting separated at 10 p.m.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING (PREMISES) 23RD JUNE 1909.

At a Special General Meeting, summoned by the Council under Clause 22 of the Charter and By-law 60, held Wednesday, 23rd June 1909, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. Leonard Stokes, *Vice-President*, in the Chair, 31 Fellows (including 5 members of the Council) and 11 Associates:—

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Chairman brought forward and formally moved the adoption of the Council's proposal to purchase on behalf of the Institute the leasehold interest in parts of Nos. 9 and 11 Conduit Street and No. 23A Maddox Street, adjoining those at present occupied by the Institute, and to raise out of the funds of the Institute the moneys required for carrying out and completing the said purchase and making the necessary alterations to the premises and paying the costs of the purchase.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. J. S. Gibson, *Vice-President*, the matter was discussed, and the Meeting

RESOLVED, unanimously, That the Council be authorised to enter into a contract on behalf of the Institute, in a form to be approved by the Solicitor of the Institute, for the purchase by the Institute of the leasehold interest of Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley in parts of Nos. 9 and 11 Conduit Street and No. 23A Maddox Street, at a price not exceeding £10,000, and to carry out and complete the purchase; and that the Council be authorised to raise out of the funds of the Institute such sum not exceeding £10,000 as may be required for the purchase of the said leasehold interest.

This concluded the business for which the Meeting had been called.

